

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 12 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 85 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 83 78

August 12 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 93 63

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.80

2882 日二初月七年卯乙

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

四拜禮 號二十月八年英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

ITALIANS' OBSTINATE ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

AUSTRIANS IN AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

Our Shell Output Increased A Hundredfold Since
Last Year.

BRITISH CROSS THE YPRES-MENIN ROAD.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN POSITION.

GENERAL CADORNA'S INFLEXIBILITY.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that General Cadorna does not allow Austrian counter attacks or temptation of any kind to change his plans and he will not resume a decided offensive until he is well settled in the conquered positions.

The Austrians, whose losses in wounded alone are reported to be 85,000, are needing fresh troops, but not wishing further to weaken their armies on the Serbian and Russian fronts, they have removed three army corps from Pola to the Isonzo front.

One of the greatest sufferings of the Austrians on the Carso plateau is the lack of water which they need to take chiefly from the Doberdo Lake, but now cannot, the Doberdo being under fire.

Splinters of rocks on the Carso plateau struck by the Italian artillery has caused many victims among the Austrians.

Peak No. 11 about 10,000 feet high, covered eternally with snow, is now occupied by Alpini, the result of an audacious manoeuvre. The occupation prevents the Austrians from attacking the Italians advancing along the Borgetal chain, towards Sexten, with the object of reaching the railway to Lienz.

BRITISH ATTACK ON HOOGE.

DECIDED BRITISH ADVANCE.

August 11, 2.00 a.m.
The British attack on Hoge appears to have been a surprise. Judging from reports reaching the Dutch frontier of hurried German troop movements to Passcheudele and Zinnbeteke, the Germans are regarding every British attack as a possible beginning of a great allied offensive.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the British attack opened at four in the morning in close overcast weather, preceded by heavy artillery preparation, the French co-operating. The Germans replied by shelling the ruins of Ypres with seventeen-inchers. The exact reports of the situation have not yet been received but it is apparent that the British crossed the Ypres-Menin road and established themselves.

Fighting continues.

GEORGES CARPENTIER.

FAMOUS BOXER INJURED AT THE FRONT.

August 11, 2.00 a.m.
Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, now in the French Aviation Corps, while flying an aeroplane in the Vosges, had a fall which broke his ankle and split a bone over his eyebrow.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

HOW LIEUT. LORD MET HIS DEATH.

August 11, 9.45 p.m.
It appears that Flight Sub-Lieut. Lord was flying fast on a single seater Scout, and landing in the dark ran too far into a cornfield, where the machine overturned and Lieut. Lord was thrown out. He broke both his legs and died from internal injuries.

THE MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HOPEFUL ANTICIPATION.

August 11, 9.45 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by a correspondent of *Le Temps*, said that the shell output was fifty times greater in July than that in September last and would be a hundred times greater this August, and thence onward it would increase surprisingly. 12,000 skilled workers had been recalled from the trenches.

THE BARBAROSSA.

MOST OF THE CREW DROWNED.

August 11, 9.45 p.m.
News has been received in Athens that most of the crew of the *Barbarossa* were drowned.

WILLIAM P. FRYE.

AMERICA'S REPLY.

August 11, 9.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America's reply to the German Note regarding the William P. Frye, has been despatched. It is understood that while re-affirming that the Prusso-American treaty had been violated it agrees to accept payment under the conditions laid down in the German Note, but stipulates that no treaty rights will be waived by their acceptance.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING ROUND WARSAW.

August 10, 4.00 p.m.
When the Russian troops marched out of Warsaw the inhabitants shouted "Come back," and the soldiers answered "Never fear; we shall return, soon, on route to Berlin." Great urns of tea were installed at all the halting places, and restaurants, food-shops, and tobacconists depleted the contents of their premises and distributed them to the soldiers. There was much handshaking and cheering.

The heaviest rear-guard fighting is now north and south of the Warsaw-Vilna Railway. A few days ago the Germans on the Narva were trying to cut the railway at Malkin, fifty miles from Warsaw. They are now aiming farther north, trying to push from the Lomza-Ossowice sector to intercept the Russians on the railway at Biolostok, 130 miles from Warsaw.

Further south the Russians from Irangorod and Lublin are taking prisoners in incessant rear-guard actions, parrying the enemy's attempt to penetrate to Lukow on the Warsaw-Brest railway, and thus advance on the great Brest fortress by a route north-west of the Wilna marshes.

The severest punishment hitherto meted out to the Germans has been that inflicted on the assailants of Ossowice and Kovno fortresses. Prisoners taken at Kovno describe the Germans as having suffered havoc from the Russian guns. They are destitute of forage and provisions and are so exhausted that they can scarcely move; they even refuse food, beseeching to be allowed to sleep. A corporal said: "Every day we were rushed to the front and never allowed to rest. The soldiers only long for peace."

The Russian resistance in the triangle between the Vistula, the Narva and the western Bug was such that the Germans for twenty-two days were unable to cover more than a mile a day.

They are still unable to pierce the wall separating them from the main force retreating towards the Brest-Litovsk line. The dogged valor of the Russian infantry on the Narva has been especially successful in helping the entire Russian army to occupy new positions without loss, whereas the Germans, especially at Kovno, suffered almost disaster.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Two thousand prisoners arrived at Vilna on the 8th inst. They complain that the Russians remain in such force that none of the Russian reserves have yet been in action, while the Germans cannot contemplate sending any of their fourteen corps westward.

Some observers at Petrograd argue that the Germans are confining themselves to seizing available land in Poland as an offset to the loss of their colonies, intending to use it as a counter in the final settlement.

Other observers at Petrograd point out that the Russian communiques show that the Russians are perfectly able to maintain positions when required. Nothing is heard of a shortage of munitions on these occasions. They declare that the Germans will only succeed in advancing where it suits the Russians to yield. They contend that this is only additional proof of co-operation with the Allies, showing the Russian steady retirement to be so costly to the Germans that it is part of a concerted plan. They state that the Western Allies have thus had four months in which to complete their preparations and all Russia is now united in strenuous efforts to be ready for the final terrible stage the moment the Western Allies initiate it.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS REPULSED.

August 11, 4.15 a.m.
A Russian communique issued at Petrograd says:—On the roads from Riga on Sunday night the Russians, after hand-to-hand fighting, repulsed several German attacks, which were supported by the heaviest artillery.

The enemy, after fighting on Sunday night and on Monday in the district of Dwinsk, Schoenberg, and Vilkomir, retreated before Russian pressure, abandoning a hundred prisoners and much material.

Desperate fighting continues on the Narva front on the Lomza and Ostrov roads.

Russian artillery repulsed a German offensive movement against Novogorodivsk. Along the left of the Vistula the enemy attacks in the directions of Lublin, Lakow and Viadava were repulsed.

ASSAULTS ON KOVNO REPULSED.

August 11, 4.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that details of the assault on Kovno show that the enemy opened a bombardment with guns of all calibres up to 16-inch after midnight on the 7th inst. The hurricane of fire lasted for two hours, the Russian batteries replying vigorously. Enemy columns at three o'clock in the morning advanced to the assault in close formation, and were met by a concentrated artillery and rifle fire and explosions of land-mines, while repeated Russian counter-attacks finally threw back the Germans with enormous loss along the whole line.

By five o'clock the Germans had assembled in the neighbouring ravines to prepare for a fresh assault. Their guns re-opened a hurricane bombardment at noon, throwing an unceasing hail of projectiles all day, but the Russian infantry doggedly maintained their positions. Enemy columns at nightfall again rushed to the assault, which lasted for two hours. The enemy succeeded in taking part of our advanced trenches, which artillery had wrecked, but Russian reserves again ejected the enemy, who only retained the works near the village of Piple, which were won at cost of enormous efforts and losses.

RUSSO-GERMAN NAVAL ENCOUNTER.

August 10, 5.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the Baltic on Sunday saw the biggest naval encounter of the war, when two German divisions of vessels of the line, with cruisers and swarms of torpedo craft, swooped towards the Gulf of Riga.

The battle raged over a hundred kilometres from the port of Riga for the passage between the island of Osel and Courland. Its intensity may be gauged from the fact that the Germans repeatedly attacked but were foiled by the skill and gallantry of the Russian seamen. The attempts to force the passage proved, in the words of a Russian official of note, "no easy operation."

The German fleet were faced not only by a formidable Russian mine barrier but also by the Russian fleet. Nothing could have been more disconcerting in the difficult task of dealing with mines and Russian marksmanship than the overhead raid by seaplanes, daringly and successfully carried out.

The Russian defences remained firm and the Russians won a brilliant victory against heavy odds. Competent circles say that the Russians did not lose a single vessel.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

August 11, 4.25 a.m.
The official account, published in Berlin, of the battle, says it was only a reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Russian mines. It admits that two mine-sweepers were lost.

THE SPRINGBOK AS A BADGE.

August 10, 7.20 p.m.
The South African Overseas contingent is adopting the Springbok as a badge.

(Continued on page 10)

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

POPULAR NOVELIST'S DEATH.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]
London, Received August 12.
Mr. Richard Marsh the novelist is dead.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

12,000 skilled workers have been recalled from the trenches to work at munition.

News received in Athens says that most of the crew of the *Barbarossa* were drowned.

It is apparent that the British have crossed the Ypres-Menin road and established themselves.

Splinters of rocks on the Carso plateau struck by Italian artillery have caused many Austrian victims.

America's reply to the last German Note, regarding the William P. Frye, has been despatched.

Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, while flying in the Vosges, fell, broke his ankle and split a bone over his eyebrow.

Certain American newspapers lead a peace campaign with a full page editorial "Let a League of Neutrals urge the making of peace in Europe."

The leading American newspapers say that peace talk is premature and dwell on the uselessness of Treaty making with "Scrap-of-Paper" autocrats.

It appears that Lieut. Lord was flying fast in a single seater Scout and landing in the dark, ran too far into a cornfield, where the machine overturned.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed by a correspondent of *Le Temps* said that the shell output would be a hundred times greater this August than last September.

General Cadorna does not allow the Austrian counter-attacks, or temptation of any kind, to change his plans. He will not resume a decided offensive until he is well settled in the conquered positions.

The British attack on Hoge appears to have been a surprise. Judging from the reports reaching the Dutch frontier of hurried German troop movements the Germans are regarding every British attack as a possible beginning of a great allied offensive.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

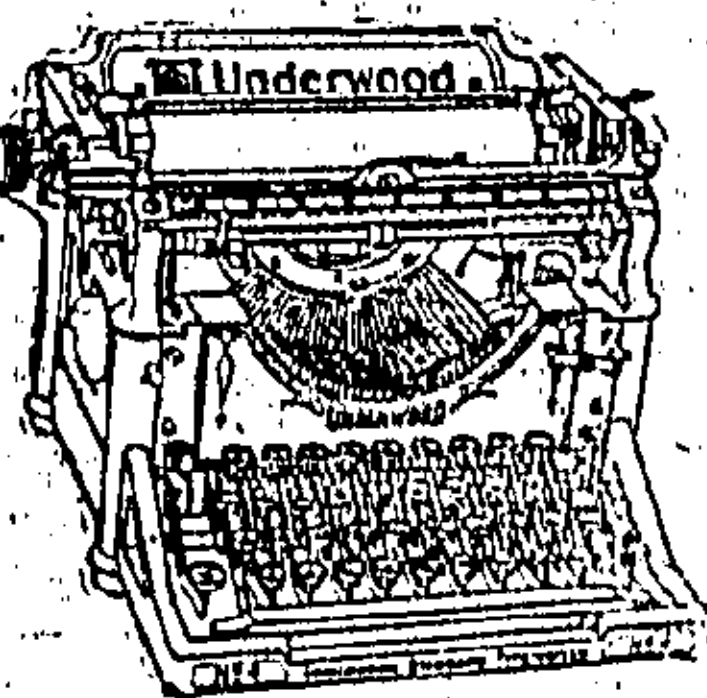
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting R.H.K. Golf Club—5.30 p.m.
Monday, August 16.
Sale of Motor Launch "White Star"—G. P. Lammert at Ah King's Slipway—4.30 p.m.
Tuesday, August 24.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G. A. Lammert's Sales Room—3 p.m.

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He has a good method of training Europeans, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hoklo.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

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Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c. No Extra.

Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either on premises or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

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MOST UP TO DATE, SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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H. R. WARING, ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room, facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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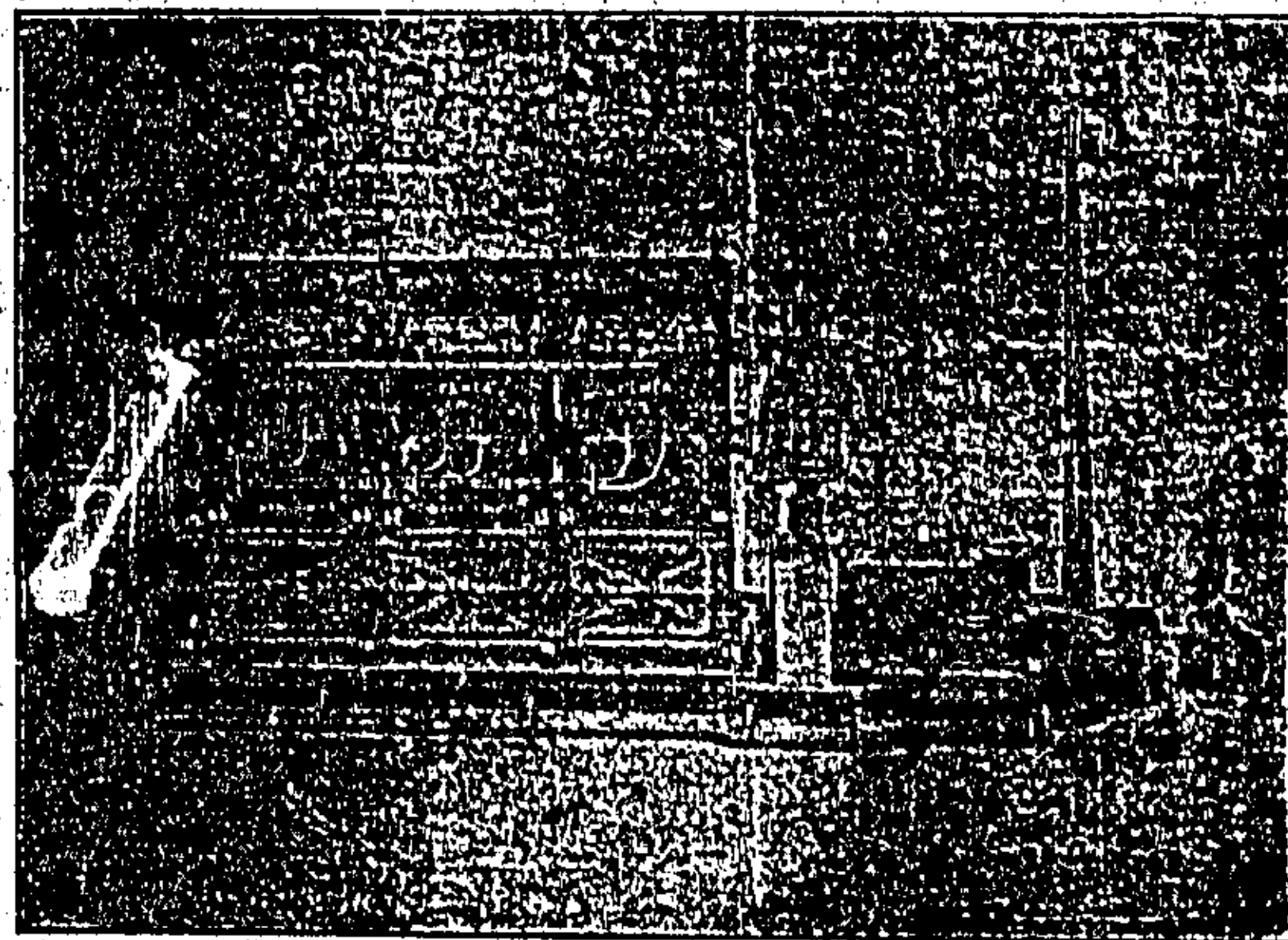
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Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Vosges Provinces. However systematically carried out the Prussianization of the Vosges provinces has been a dismal failure. The expulsion of Frenchmen and the confiscation of French newspapers, together with a carefully planned transfer of the soil to German immigrants, and the denial of full constitutional rights to the people, only widened the breach. The iron heel trampled and stamped in vain for these two million unconquerable provincials, remained at heart true to France. Germany has sown the whirlwind and is reaping the grim harvest on Vosges soil to-day. Sir Edward Grey said: "We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, free to work out their own form of government for themselves, and their own national development, whether they be great nations or small States, in full liberty." This is our ideal. These words and the message they proclaim are reverberating on the Vosges hills to-day, at Lingehof and Schratzmaele, to the incessant din of French guns and the lusty strains of the "Marseillaise" sung by the victors.

Daily Press.

The Salvation of Chefoo.

In the matter of the Harbour Scheme their untiring efforts have been at length rewarded, and the Government now seems to recognize that a railway to Weihai, for which the community has long been agitating, is no less desirable and necessary than the breakwater. A survey of the route has been made and an inquiry has been held by the Government into traffic possibilities. Consequently, the Chefoo community has begun to take a more hopeful view of the future. They see stagnation turning into prosperity, for it is obvious that with a protected harbour and railway communication linking up the port with the Tientsin-Tsinan railway, Chefoo, if it does not capture the large trade from Lungchow which has been allowed to slip into the hands of Dairen and Newchwang, might at least, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs, secure a share of the increased trade resultant from Lungchow being opened; as with its population of some twenty-one millions and its latent riches, Shantung can well provide trade for another port, which, as the harbour is shallow, will need to work in co-operation with a deep sea port. With the construction of the much-needed breakwater, and the railway as well, the decline in the commerce of the port will certainly be definitely arrested and the turn taken towards a revival and steady growth of its prosperity.

China Mail.

Germany's Peeler for Peace. From what Bantler's Agency, in a telegram to hand, refers to as the beginning of a campaign by the German Press with a view to peace, it will be seen that the Germans are apparently realizing that the time has come for them to make a serious effort to bring about peace before further disaster overtakes them. With that end in view an "inspired" article appears in an important Dutch paper, and in the course of his observations the writer (who is stated to belong to the diplomatic service) expresses the opinion that neither in the East or the West, is there a prospect of decisive results. The hope is therefore expressed that the British people will listen to the "voice of reason," especially, it appears, as there are "increasing signs that international hatreds are decreasing." The article is undoubtedly authentic, as it has every appearance of being inspired by German officialdom; particularly so when it is noted that it sets out by blaming Sir Edward Grey for the war and then refers to "heavy British losses."

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ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,

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You will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power that is simply

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A French Remedy for all irregularities

of the system, always acting as a

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Szechwan Finances.
The greatest satisfaction has been caused in Szechwan by a Proclamation announcing the redemption of paper dollars at three quarters of their face value in view of the market value being only half. The Proclamation is regarded as a splendid response to the demand of the people for Government assistance against financial speculators who are holding down the price.

Baron de Reuter's Library.

The extensive reference library of the late Baron de Reuter has just been purchased on bloc by Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co., who have issued a brief synopsis of its contents. It comprises about 11,000 volumes, chiefly modern standard books in English, French, and German; art, classical and modern, mathematics and physics and history are among the larger groups.

Monthly Revenue and Expenditure.

In compliance with instructions from President Yuan Shih-k'ai the Ministry of Finance has submitted an estimate of monthly revenue and expenditure to the Central Government. The expenditure is about \$8,000,000 whilst the receipts are higher. The revenue for the Title Deed Tax amounted to over \$1,000,000 whilst provincial remittances amount to about \$3,000,000. Railway Profits \$1,000,000 and Petty Taxes and surplus proceeds of the Salt Tax to about \$3,000,000.

The Indian Rains.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated July 6, 1915:—The week's rainfall has been in excess in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the East part of Central India, and the Central Provinces proper; normal in Upper Burma and Bombay Deccan; fair in Orissa, the Punjab, Kashmir, Koonkan, the north part of Hyderabad and Malabar; scanty elsewhere. The Arabian Sea current is weak at present, and rainfall is likely to be deficient during next week in the North-West and in Central India.

Roman Catholic Officers.

It has been decided that the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in Westminster Cathedral shall be dedicated to the everlasting memory of officers who fall in the war. The dedication of the chapel is to be carried out in marble and mosaic in the style followed in the adjoining chapel of Holy Souls; and simple memorial tablets will record the names of the officers who are killed in action, together with their regiments and the dates of their death. Work is also to be started at the Cathedral on the great tympanum of the entrance, the only important feature outside the building which now remains to be finished.

Revision of Chinese Official Salt System.

It is reported that the Minister of Finance and the Chief of the Salt Administration have decided to revise the present official system of the Salt Administration in the provinces. The project they have in view for the formation of the new system is that in each salt district a high official with the title of Commissioner for Salt Affairs should be appointed who will be under the direct control of the Salt Administration of the central Government. The Commissioner should be directly appointed by the President whilst the minor officials serving under him should be appointed by the Central Government upon his recommendation. In each salt district, offices for the sale, transport and manufacture of salt will be established and these organs will be placed under the direct control of the Salt Commissioner. The various classes of salt revenue offices in the provinces will be entirely abolished.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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OUTRAGES IN AMERICA

MR. J. P. MORGAN SHOT.

Explosion at the Capitol.

Washington, July 4.—The unsuccessful agitation of Germans against the export of contraband to the Allies has begun to bear appropriate fruit. At his house at Long Island yesterday morning Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was attacked and severely wounded by a weak-minded creature of German sympathies and apparently of some German blood. At Washington the night before, the reception-room of the Senate was wrecked by a bomb, luckily without loss of life. Mr. Morgan, a resident, one Frank Holt, a former teacher of German in Cornell University, is, according to his own confession, responsible for that crime also, and in both cases he was stirred to act by the sentimentalistic propaganda against the United States for the prolongation of the war. In a circular letter sent to the Washington newspapers he described the explosion at the Capitol as an exclamation point in the campaign for peace.

The reason for the attempt on Mr. Morgan's life is due, of course, to the financial position as agent of the British Government for the purchase of supplies. Alarmed by the possibility that other means may become similarly unhinged, the police authorities have secretly doubled the routine precautions for the protection of the President. Additional precautions were, it will be remembered, taken a few days ago to safeguard the Government ammunition plants. Private plants are already carefully guarded, as are people who, like Mr. Schwab, are closely identified with the Allies' supply machinery.

The British Ambassador, who was staying at Mr. Morgan's house, is described in some accounts as having assisted in securing the assailant and handing him over to the police. Besides two pistols, Holt had several sticks of dynamite.

All the newspapers express indignation. While, of course, nobody believed that a German agent was responsible for the crime—indeed, only on Friday it was announced that the German Ambassador was having his full share of threatening letters—it is thought certain to react unfavourably on German prestige and upon the campaign, which has been lately gaining some force, especially since the sinking of the Armenian, to prohibit the export of contraband and thus to shelter the United States from submarine complications. As the New York Times points out, the affair is an object lesson to sentimentalists against the spreading of perverted notions of national morality.—Times correspondent.

The Attempt on Mr. Morgan.

New York, July 3.
An attempt on the life of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker and British commercial agent, was made this morning at his summer home, Glen Cove, Long Island, by

a man who describes himself as F. Holt, an instructor in German at Cornell University, and who is believed to be a German or, at least, a German sympathiser. The man fired two shots at Mr. Morgan, both of which struck him—one in the thigh, inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound, and the other in the abdomen, which is admittedly more serious.

From an authoritative source I learn that the assailant called at Mr. Morgan's house and presented a card. He professed to be an old friend and asked to see the financier. He was refused admission. He drew a revolver and demanded an immediate audience with Mr. Morgan. The butler cleverly directed him to the library and going to the pantry, he called out to Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, who were breakfasting "Upstairs!"

Not knowing what the trouble was, the banker and his wife hastened up the back stairs, and, after hurriedly inspecting the rooms, came down the front stairs, where they were suddenly confronted by the assailant, who held a revolver in each hand. Mrs. Morgan made an effort to protect her husband, but the man managed to fire two shots, which reached their mark as already stated. Mr. Morgan, though wounded, grappled with the assailant and bore him to the floor, and with the aid of the servants, overpowered and disarmed him before he could fire again.

Mr. Morgan then walked upstairs and telephoned to his mother, assuring her that he was not dangerously wounded and telling her not to worry about his condition. He evidently wished her to hear the news from his own lips first.

Several medical men are attending to Mr. Morgan, and up to the present the news concerning his condition is encouraging. A bulletin issued this afternoon gave particulars of the surgical examination, which, it says, disclosed two bullet wounds "in the region of the right hip." The bulletin added that there were no unfavourable symptoms and that the patient was resting easily. While the abdominal wound is regarded as serious owing to the possibility of blood poisoning, Mr. Morgan's powerful physique and excellent health, and the fact that he is still in the prime of life—47—are felt to increase greatly his chances of recovery.

The assailant is of tall and slender build, of dark complexion, and about 30 years old. He speaks with a distinct German accent. He was arrested by the local authorities, and is held pending the results of Mr. Morgan's injuries. The statements which he has made indicate that he is of unbalanced mind. He evidently resented the assistance given to the Allies by Messrs. Morgan and Co.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Morgan's illness will not interfere in the slightest with the firm's work as British purchasing agent.—Times correspondent.

The Damage at the Capitol.
Washington, July 3.—An explosion occurred at midnight which considerably damaged the Senate wing of the Capitol. The

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public reception room of the Senate was wrecked, but no one was injured. The explosion shook down part of the ceilings and side walls, shattered a huge mirror and the crystals of the chandeliers, and blew open doors. A panic was created among the night watchmen. The report of the explosion was heard a mile away. A German with a Suspicious Past.

Chicago, July 5.—Holt, the assailant of Mr. J. P. Morgan, is really Erik Muenster, a former student of Chicago University, according to a circumstantial statement of an old college associate to a Chicago newspaper.

This informant says Muenster was born in Germany, and that he disappeared upon his wife's suspicious death, and subsequently re-married. He had since heard Muenster was teaching under the name of Holt.

Effect on Sir C. Spring Rice.
New York, July 5.—The latest report states that Mr. J. P. Morgan's condition is most favourable. Some anxiety is felt at the British Embassy on account of the Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, who was present at the attack on Mr. Morgan, and who is feared may suffer from the effects of shock.—Central News.

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TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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FOR SALE.—A nearly new 2 1/2 H.P. New Comet Motor-Cycle with complete equipment. On view at the NATIVE PRESERVES Co., No. 318, Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, Yau-mat.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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B. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE CROWN COLONIES.

We were once guilty of the suggestion that if the Crown Colonies were as careful in their choice of men for posts in their Civil Service as is the Government of India, the general public of those Colonies would be better served and would have fewer grounds for complaint than they usually have. Admission to the Indian Civil Service is so difficult a matter that not only the incapables but the semi-incapables (often a much more dangerous class) are safely excluded. Admission to the Service of the Crown Colonies is in theory a matter of passing the same examination as that which guards the doors of the Indian Service; yet it would seem that, upon occasion, a man can enter the service of the Colonial Office who would not be looked at by the Government of India. In some Crown Colonies there are Civil Service employees, holding not unimportant positions, who have not gained these by competitive examination at all.

We are not among those who believe that a man's ability to pass a given examination is any real test of his practical worth, or even of his brain power; but an examination like the Indian Civil ought surely to be regarded as an exception, for it differs, on the one hand from the pass degree at Oxford or Cambridge which no man can fail to obtain if he has kept his nine terms and has any claim to even the most modest abilities—and, on the other, from many of the non-residential universities and civil service examinations which are largely, if not mainly, a question of "crum." In brief, the intellectually useless man cannot well get through the Indian Civil, whereas he can and sometimes does get through most other tests. Then how is it that among even those Colonial officials who have passed the Indian Civil, there are men to be found whose abilities are sadly out of proportion to the requirements of the offices which they hold? It is but fair to say that the Colonial Governments contain some men who have a splendid record, intellectually and practically; men who would have been successful in almost any walk in life and who, it may be said without fulsome, are a credit and an honour to their service. But, besides these, there is also a certain number that can hardly be regarded as particularly useful or particularly well qualified for the posts which they are holding—and that number is not entirely made up of men locally engaged.

Obviously one of the fatal drawbacks to the prevailing system is that unwritten law has decided that useless men cannot be dismissed the service. If a man is proved to be "no good" in one branch, another must be found that will make room for him. It has been stated by more than one practical man that if a private business were carried on, on the same lines as some of the Colonial Governments, the concern would soon be in bankruptcy; and this there is no denying. A private business promotes the men who are likely to advance its interest, and tells the rest that their services are not required. Why cannot the Crown Colonies do this? The man engaged from outside on a good salary, having given definite proof that he is competent to do the work required of him, is likely to continue to do his best for the sake of keeping a good post; and it is "his best" that the Empire requires of any of its servants. Existing circumstances make it perfectly possible for an incompetent, idle or dissolute man to keep his post year after year until he is eligible for a pension—while better men are either out of employment or are stuck a long way down the ladder, because the posts to which they have a right to aspire are being held by useless or unworthy persons. Is it necessary or desirable that this should continue to be the case? If only men who could prove their claim to education, business capacity and experience in the particular branch for which they are required were employed—and on the understanding that lack of energy or careless work would mean loss of their posts and their pensions—affairs in the Crown Colonies would improve to such an extent that they would soon become unrecognisable to the old inhabitants.

Another Band Night.

The Tramway Company people have certainly good reason to pat themselves on the back over the continued success of the Band Night at North Point. Certain sections of the community still fail to patronise the weekly entertainment, but the loss is theirs and matters seem to go quite nicely in their absence. The crowds that journey to the bathing beach every Wednesday night are a sufficient proof of our oft-reiterated argument that Hongkong would appreciate opportunities for recreation if these were properly provided. If people from the far side of Kowloon will travel all the way to North Point for the sake of hearing a military band, how much more readily would they and others turn out if a band played once or twice a week on the cricket ground or in the Botanical Gardens, and as often at King's Park? But these are among the good things of the future, no doubt. There is one little point in connection with last night's performance of which we ought to mention. It was purposed to carry round the hat for small offerings on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund. This has occasionally been done before on Band Night and quite an appreciable sum, in ten cent pieces, has been collected. Last night the harvest doubtless would have been plentiful but the labourers were few—in fact missing; no one would have grudgingly a ten-cent piece, but there was nobody to carry the boxes round. It seems a pity that a chance of adding materially to the Fund should be thrown away for the want of a few willing helpers. Will not some of our soldiers or sailors undertake the job next Wednesday?

Noises in Kowloon.

From all we can gather, the answer of the Chinese of Kowloon to the new Ordinance forbidding them to make too much noise over there has decided them to make a little more. Residents complain that, during the past week or two, the din made by the hawkers has become more marked than ever, and that there they rest not day nor night. Of course it is easy to say that residents should prosecute instead of complaining to the Press, but there would be times when an aggrieved householder might have to walk half a mile or more before he found a policeman to whom an offender could be handed over. Why cannot a few lakongs be told off—until the Chinese hawkers have got the new Ordinance by heart and are resolved faithfully to obey it—to the exclusive work of taking into custody all and sundry who are responsible for these street noises?

A Popular Novelist.

Reuter announced this morning the death of Mr. Richard Marsh, a writer of stories that had gained a very noticeable popularity among the British public. He was one of a school which found that it had struck a very valuable vein, financially, in the type of novel that was "all plot," a class which cherished no false pride where a faithful discipleship of Wilkie Collins was concerned. It would be idle to deny that there is, at present, room for this class of author. Britain has changed out of all knowledge during the past four decades, and the Board Schools have brought into existence a new and vast section of readers: people who must and will have fiction, but at the same time are unable to appreciate or to "see anything in" the work of recognised novelists. Why should they not be catered for? Of course the question remains: Have the writers who administer to their palate many more years of fatness before them? It seems to us that the day is coming, within the next fifty years, when writers of the type under discussion will find that their market has disappeared, through the advancing education of the general public. Possibly there will always be some slight opening for them; for there will always be small-minded people; but, in comparison with their present vogue, that will be a negligible matter.

DAY BY DAY.

OH, WHAT MEN DARE DO WHAT MEN MAY DO! WHAT MEN DAILY DO, NOT KNOWING WHAT THEY DO!—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 85; slight fog.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; slight fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 334 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 341 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Sinkiang to-day at 3 p.m.
English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Banks.—88.5.
{Combined \$ 153 ea.
Indos. {Preferred 57 b.
 {Deferred 90 ea.

Douglas's.—\$87, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—20, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$130, sellers.
Luzons.—\$44, sellers.
Rauhe.—\$4, sellers.
Tronohs.—31, sales.
Shanghai Docks.—58, buyers.
Hongkong Lands.—\$110, sales.
Electricity.—\$45, sales, and sellers.
Ropes.—\$30, sales.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd. \$78, sales.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 67th anniversary of the death of George Stephenson, the famous engineer.

\$250 Bail Estreated.
A Chinese charged by Revenue officer Wilden with being in unlawful possession of 9 tael of opium, out in bail of \$250, failed to appear before Mr. Wood, this morning, and the bail was estreated.

Remanded.
A remand for a week was granted at the Police Court, this morning, in a case in which a pawnbroker and his wife, from Wanchai, were charged with ill-using a servant girl. Bail in \$100, was allowed.

Smuggling Gin.
A fine of \$50 was imposed on an Indian, by Mr. Lindell, at the Police Court, this morning, for smuggling one and a half gallons of gin into the Colony. The prosecution was conducted by Revenue Officer Wilden.

Theft of Wood.
For stealing wood from the New French Hospital (the old cotton Mills) a Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Police Court, this morning. The Rev. Pere Robert prosecuted. Special Police Reserve Record.
For five members of the same family to be in the Special Police Reserve must be something of a record. We are informed that this proud distinction belongs to Mr. C. M. Castro who, with his four sons, completes the five.

BAND NIGHT AT NORTH POINT.

Despite two slight showers that fell shortly after dinner last evening there was quite a good attendance at North Point, when another of those excellent band nights arranged by the Hongkong Tramway Company was the attraction. Bandmaster Christian, of the 74th, Panjabis, had, in addition to the fine band under his control, the pipers of the regiment who, though they are often heard to perfection in Kowloon, rarely make an appearance in Hongkong. That they were the feature of the evening goes without saying, for when they commenced to play in front of the bandstand, the crowd gathered round and listened to the men with the keenest enjoyment. Both the band and Bandmaster Christian are to be congratulated for the excellent programme that they presented.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE WESTERN THEATRE.

Germany and Russia.

In comparison with what we have been receiving lately, last night brought almost an embarrassing wealth of wires nearly all of them conveying distinctly good news. The lengthy report from Petrograd shows the relative positions of Russia and Germany more clearly than anything yet received, and it simply confirms the belief, general everywhere except in Germany, that Russia's movements during the past month or two have betokened infinitely more of strategy than of failure. Even the German press has gone to the pains of nervously warning its supporters that the evacuation of Warsaw did not necessarily mean that the war had ended in Germany's favour. The best of all news from this front is that "nothing is heard of shortage of munitions on these occasions." Another thing that seems pretty clear is that the enemy in the East is just as tired of the war as his brother in the West. The question now is, how much longer can the German Government keep up the farce of seeking to persuade its subjects that there is the remotest chance of victory for them at all?

In the West.

From their concentrated move against Russia it is obvious that the Germans, like the Psalmist's enemies, have "dugged a pit and are fallen into the midst of it themselves." Russia has very cleverly acted as decoy, and has drawn away from the Western front men who—it is now clear—could ill be spared from the German lines in the Ypres region. Last night's wire showed that, despite asphyxiating gas and other adjuncts to cultured warfare, the enemy had been repulsed everywhere in this theatre; and the message received this morning more than confirms this. The enemy seems to be flying hither and thither, collecting scattered troops and trying to make two men do the work of three—and meanwhile the British have crossed the Ypres-Menin road and have established themselves there.

In the Near East.

News from the Near East is better still. In the Caucasus the Turks have been fleeing in disorder before the Russians, losing prisoners and a considerable number of supplies, while in the Gallipoli region there is what can almost be termed a big British victory to report. Sir Ian Hamilton's message is the most enthusiastic that has been received from him and shows that something more than a nominal setback has been inflicted on the Turks. They themselves admit a British landing near the Gulf of Saros, and two others in the Anzac zone. How much more of this will they stand? One sometimes wonders if there will be any need to force the "Dardanelles" at all; if the Turks will not soon lose heart altogether and surrender at discretion. Most of them must now be regarding the position as one of utter hopelessness, and they must surely soon ask themselves of what earthly use it is to continue a losing game.

The Italians.

As we have said before, it looks as though General Cadorna is going to figure as one of the big men of the war. The latest wire from Udine represents him as being as determined as ever not to be beguiled "by Austrian counter-attacks or by temptation of any kind" into changing his plans for holding on till each conquered position is well settled. The man who can calmly resist what must be a really big temptation to make a dramatic rush, and can wait, week after week, possibly in face of the criticism and impatience of his friends, is something of a hero. The figures given in the wire show how terribly he is weakening the Austrians already, and we are prepared to find that, before the expiration of many weeks, those who are now disposed to criticise him will be discovering that he really does know something about soldiering, after all.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOODS.

Mr. A. E. Wood's Report.

The following has been received by Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, from Mr. A. E. Wood.

I have the honour to report that I left for Canton on July 25th to investigate the conditions of Flood Relief, and returned to Hongkong on August 7th.

Flood relief measures always assume 3 phases, which are, successively, Immediate Relief (kap chao), Autumn Barriades (tsau lan) and Winter Embankment repairs (tang kei).

So far this year attention has been confined to Immediate Relief. The Tung Wa Hospital has despatched over 3 million cisties of rice, and its 3 centres at Canton, Shin King, and Sam Shui, with a branch under the latter up the North River at Tai Ling Yau, have done excellent work in conjunction with the Canton Relief Societies.

Nearly half a million cisties of Tung Wa Hospital rice were taken over by the Standard Oil Co. who kindly undertook to see to their distribution. The United States Navy, the British American Tobacco Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have also given generous assistance.

Supplies of rice have been given by the Tung Wa Hospital to various missionary bodies who have worked nobly for the relief of sufferers.

In company with Mr. Tung Yat Chun, who has been in charge of the Shin King centre, I spent ten days up the West River and its tributaries investigating the conditions in the important districts of Ko Yiu, Ko Ming and Hok Shan, and especially we were taken to see that the more remote places received due attention.

The outstanding features of distress are the breaches in the embankments and the ruined houses. The loss of life up the West River, apart from the destruction of a village at the foot of the ancient pagoda in the Eastern Suburbs of Shin King City, has apparently not been great. That village, however, is said to have lost 2,000 persons who had no time to escape from the water rushing through the sudden breach.

In certain places a small percentage of the rice crop was harvested in time, and I am told that up the North River some backward crops have actually survived the flood. Last year the first crop was a total failure in the affected districts, but the damage to embankments seems to be even worse than last year and forces our attention to the 2nd and 3rd of the measures mentioned above.

As a result of the combined efforts of relieving bodies, immediate relief is low no longer necessary. It gives place to the second phase, the construction of Autumn Barriades.

These are temporary banks built in a curve across the mouth of a breach and their object is to enable the second rice crop to be planted. They are things to be done at once, and finished within a month if the second crop is to have a chance.

In the district which I visited it was admitted that the need is not now for relief doles but for help in building these Autumn Barriades.

On August 6th, at a general meeting of relief bodies in the Canton Headquarters, it was estimated that at least \$300,000 will be needed under this head, and Mr. Lai Yau Tan, the capable director of Tung Wa Hospital relief measures in Canton, together with his colleagues, undertook provisionally to help with \$100,000, the remaining two-thirds being supplied by Canton relief societies. This has since been confirmed by the Hongkong Committee. Payment will mainly be made in rice for the labourers and thus a double end will be served of continued relief and a necessary public work.

It is early yet to talk about the third phase, Winter Embankment Repairs. These are a more formidable affair than Autumn Barriades, and it is absolutely necessary to deal with them thoroughly. True year, it will be remembered, Hongkong spent \$285,500, paid by Mr. Tung Yat

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 12, 1914.

Fighting in Alsace.
The Germans have attacked Mulhausen in force. A smaller French force retired brilliantly to a strong position, where they stemmed the German attack.

German Advance from Luxembourg into Belgium.
A large German force from Luxembourg has now reached the Belgian frontier. German patrols are reported as having been seen at M-rehe, Godions and Arlon. Russians March on Austrian City.
The Russians are moving from Rovno on Lemberg.

The Territorials.
The Government has countermanded the despatch of Territorials to Ireland to replace the Regular troops. Mr. Archibald has informed Mr. Redmond that Lord Kitchener will do everything to equip and organise the Volunteers.

German Prisoners.
It is stated that there are now eight thousand German prisoners in Belgium.

Australian Navy.
The Commonwealth Navy has been formally transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of the war.

The Sunken Submarine.
Mr. Churchill announces that H.M.S. Birmingham sank a German submarine on the 10th inst. German Steamers at Tientsin.
Advices have been received in the Colony that the following German steamers have taken refuge at Tientsin:—Prinz Eitel Friedrich, O. F. Leisiz, Markomannia, O. J. D. Ahlers and Senegambis.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 24.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Per Wa On Coy. from Canadian Pacific Rly. Co. \$2000.00.
T. T. from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu 1000.00.

Fresh Fish Guild 615.00.
Cantonese Chamber of Commerce of Wei Hai Wei (Mex.) \$273.50 344.20.

Per Sino-Siamese Press Association of Bangkok 116.34.
Per District Watchmen collection boxes No. 3 and 4 206.40.

Chan Tun Hui Tung 100.00.
15 subscribers of \$5 each and 3 of \$3 each 84.00.

53 subscribers of \$1 each 53.00.
Per District Watchmen collection boxes No. 1 and 2 55.60.

1 subscriber of \$13.50, and 2 of \$10 each 33.50.
11 subscribers of \$2 each 22.00.

1 subscriber of \$2.10, 1 of \$1.20 and 3 of 50 cents each 4.80.
Already acknowledged \$430 825 40

Total \$435 466 24

Chun and myself in instalments of subcoin direct to many different embankments. This year shows that the bulk of our work was not in vain. Although breaches that we helped to mend have given again, it is estimated that seventy to eighty per cent. of the work has held good, which if it is borne out by full reports, is satisfactory. Still, a bank is not stronger than its weakest section; many new breaches have occurred and there is nothing for it at present but to hammer away at repairs. It is to be hoped that we shall have funds left for this year of the work, which again serves a second purpose in giving plenty of employment throughout the winter.

By A. E. WOOD.
10.8.15.
Since the above was written, it is reported that the river has risen again, so as to make it impossible to begin Autumn Barriades just yet in certain parts. Some more immediate relief will therefore be needed, steps are already being taken to provide it where necessary.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd Aug.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 18th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 12th AUGUST. | 5.00 p.m. Fatsan.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatsan.

FRIDAY, 13th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Heungshah. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmun, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's Direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000	THURS., 12th Aug. at noon. THURS., 26th Aug. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	THURS., 19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominga T. 12,500 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES., 17th Aug. at 5 p.m. TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kawabara T. 12,500	MONDAY, 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 13th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	Montreal \$60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	1st Return \$37.10/—
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72.	1st Return \$73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
2nd " \$ 90.	2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 232.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Kiukiang	14th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SAIGON	Tientsin	14th Aug. at noon.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Hulchow	15th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Luchow	15th Aug. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	15th Aug. at d'light
WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 12th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilbodas	JAPAN	10th Aug.	JAVA	12th Aug.
Tiljatap	JAVA	10th Aug.	JAPAN	24th Aug.
Tjikini	JAPAN	6th Sept.	JAVA	8th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept. "
Empire		6th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 13th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Halmut	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 17th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Halpan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 20th Aug. at 2.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipping and Trade of Tsingtao. Since December last and up to the end of last month 285 ships, with a total tonnage of 308,583 tons, entered the port of Tsingtao. Excluding December, 1914, when only four steamers (of a total tonnage of 3,119 entered) the average number per month was 49, representing an average tonnage of 51,097. Of the 285 vessels, 264 were Japanese and the remaining 21 British. Clearances during the same period numbered 232 (232 Japanese and 20 British). The value of the trade during the same period was Tael 6,440,203, divided as follows: imports 4,868,388 taels, exports 1,771,805 taels. The Customs revenue for the period was as follows:—

	Import duty Tls.	Export duty Tls.
December	344	1
January	17,336	2,621
February	20,067	5,279
March	29,344	8,423
April	39,485	7,740
May	31,792	9,265
June	44,267	7,718
Total	183,519	41,049

Shipbuilding Activity in Japan.

The United States Consul-General at Yokohama, says the New York Maritime Register reports as follows: Great activity is being shown at all Japanese ship-yards, even the smallest keeping their employees at work day and night. At the Mitsui Bishi yard in Nagasaki four ships with tonnage of 7,300, each and two of 3,700 tons each are under construction. At the Kobe yards of the same company one 1,800-ton and two 5,300-ton vessels are on the ways. In the last-named city the Kawasaki yards are building one 1,700-ton, one 3,000-ton, and three 7,300-ton boats. Other important orders being executed at the different shipyards are: Osaka Iron Foundry: Osaka—six 7,300-ton, one 5,000-ton, twelve 3,200-ton, one 1,100-ton; Uraga Dockyard Co., Uraga—four 2,200-ton vessels; Fuji Nagata yard—one 2,000-ton ship; Harima yards, Kobe—two 1,100-ton vessels. This is a total of 43 ships, and there are said to be many still being negotiated for between builders and owners. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is negotiating for the building of two cargo boats of 5,000 tons each. Builders are now reluctant to accept orders in anticipation of a scarcity of materials.

Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. of Shanghai, report for the fortnight ended August 5, states: Our home-ward freight market to Europe continues quiet; there have been several inquiries for space for parcels of seeds, but up to the present very little business has been put through; tea-exports are also quiet and there is little doing in that line. It is reported that steamers are liable to heavy delays at south continental ports, amongst other reasons owing to shortage of labour, and several steamers have recently been with-drawn from calling at Marseilles. The berth to America, via Pacific, is also quiet at the moment, but without the opportunity of shipment merchants cannot offer cargo and we think if there were more tonnage on the berth more business could be done. Coastwise:—Trade continues good on the coast and rates remain firm all round—Newchwang to Canton is still being done at 55 cents a picul, although the Saigon to Hongkong rate, after reaching the top rate of 54 cents, a picul, receded a few points. For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo boats to load on this berth: Marseilles, London, Mishima London, Mishima Maru (Aug. 8); London, Telemachus (Aug. 12); Kaldahar (Aug. 25); Marseilles, Liverpool, Telemachus (Aug. 25). For New York, via Suez and Panama. We would draw the attention of shippers to the fact that the rate on tea has been reduced from 80 to 65 a ton, otherwise the tariff has not been changed; the next boat on this berth will be the six. Chinese Prince, sailing for Boston and New York via Suez about the 13th instant.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
"ALEXANDRA" CAPT.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 13th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Tues., 17th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 18th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 19th Aug. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Fri., 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanau, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Uaukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

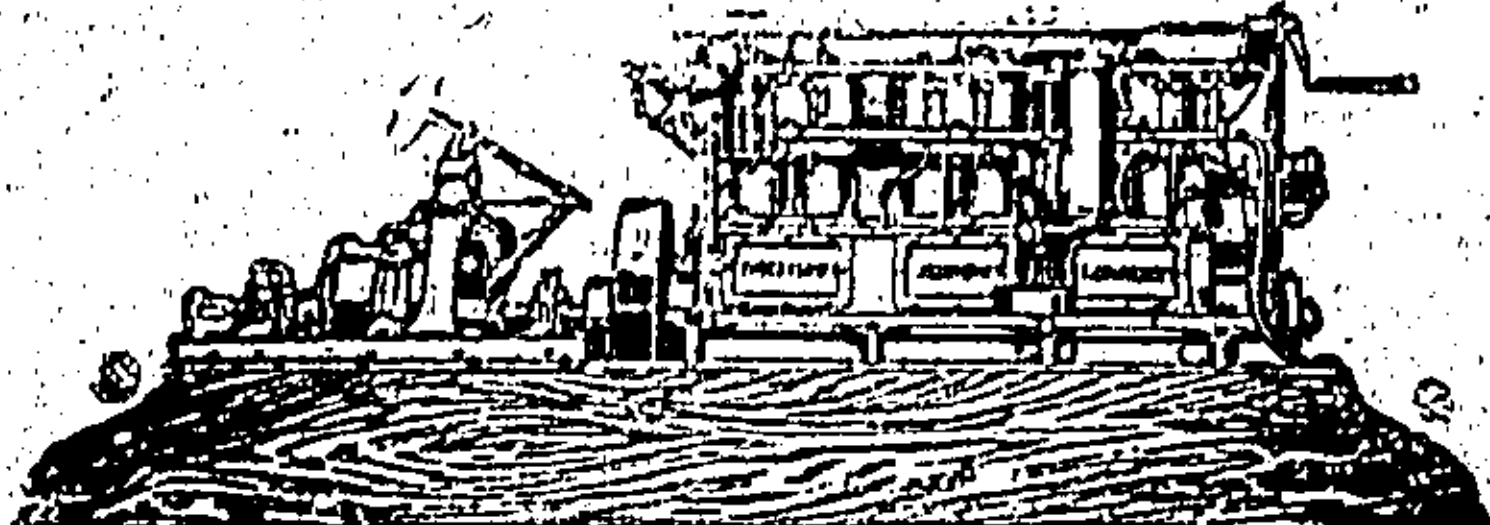
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P. As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Cookyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 51.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	21, Aug.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc. Obiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c. China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc. Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile		
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c. Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan.	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	13, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Heiching	D. L. Co.	13, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	14, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	15, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	23, Aug.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Noe	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlajap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeek	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbadas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 15th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE from HONGKONG on the following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SAKAI MARU" 10th Aug.

"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 10th instant at morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 15th inst. at about daylight.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The Silt shipped from Hongkong by the C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE on the 7th July reached New York on the 7th Aug. The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 8th August.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS arrived at Durban on the 3rd inst.

The s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta this morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Rangoon yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 7th inst. and may be expected on or about the 23rd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,138, W. M. Mesney, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,385, A. O. Kennedy, 4th inst.—Sandakan, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Tjikin, Dut. s.s. 5,000, Lap, 4th inst.—Batavia, 24th ult. Gen.—J.O.J.L.	
Hauroto, Br. s.s. 1,270, H. Haymon, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—S. & Co.	
Rynsho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,755, Kaneda, 5th inst.—Dairen, 29th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Daingonzan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,835, M. Tanaka, 5th inst.—Hongay, 2nd inst. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Quarta, Br. s.s. 2,400, G. Hooker, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	
Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,027, O. Falen, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Rice, T. & Co.	
Mansang, Br. s.s. 1,183, G. N. Alcock, 9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst. Wood—J. M. & Co.	
Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,879, J. Yamawaki, 5th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Felching, Chinese s.s. 997, B. Baise, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—O.M.S. Co.	
Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,616, C. O. Williams, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Atagason Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,524, Hori, 9th inst.—Samsang, 29th ult. Sugar—S. & Co.	
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, H. Zeeder, 10th inst.—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Tientain, Br. s.s. 1,227, John Ogan, 10th inst.—Samsang, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Tribodas, Dut. s.s. 7,700, S. N. Kroes, 10th Aug.—Amoy, 8th Aug. Gen.—J. O.J.L.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, Leask, 10th Aug.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,172, Pussey, 10th Aug.—Samsang, 6th ult. Rice—Chinese.	
Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Tozawa, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,145, H. Sakoi, 10th inst.—Bangkok, 31st. Rice—Chinese.	
Huechow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shaua, 11th inst.—Tientsin, 5th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,286, S. Wada, 11th Aug.—Shanghai, 8th Aug. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Heiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. Passmore, 11th Aug.—Swatow, 10th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	

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Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
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LONDON	Bloemfontein	22nd Sept.

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KOWLOON						
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
FRANKLIN DOCK, Kowloon	130	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO DOCK	140	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO DOCK	150	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO DOCK	160	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO DOCK	170	18' top 17' bottom	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 10.)

BALKAN DIPLOMACY.

August 10, 2.45 a.m.
The Sofia correspondent of Reuter's telegraphs that a speech by the Premier, M. Radoslawski, to a deputation concerning agrarian disputes, helps to clear up the complicated situation in the Balkans. The Premier said the proposals of the Entente were conditional on replies from Athens and Nish. Negotiations between Bulgaria and the Allies would proceed when these were received. He said that nothing had as yet been concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey. The latter had not granted all Bulgaria's modest demands for her policy of neutrality.

AMERICA REJECTS AUSTRIAN CONTENTION.

August 10, 9.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the American reply to the recent Austrian Note rejects the contention that the export from America of munitions to the Allies is inconsistent with neutrality.

BELGIUM'S GERMAN GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

August 10, 5.30 p.m.
General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has arrived in Berlin. It is understood that General von Bissing has resigned the Governor-Generalship of Belgium, finding his post disagreeable and onerous.

THE GERMAN SENSE OF JUSTICE.

August 10, 7.20 p.m.
Polish refugees from Warsaw say that the Bavarians now mainly occupy the city. The veteran Prince Leopold looks well, despite the fatigues of the campaign. The Bavarians are striving hard to make friends with the inhabitants. The cafes are full, and the tramways are running as usual.
The majority of the German troops undoubtedly believe that the capture of Warsaw has brought peace within sight. They are tired, and eager to return to their homes.
Prince Leopold of Bavaria has issued a proclamation in Warsaw, in which he declares:—"The Germans only wage war with hostile troops, not against peaceful citizens. Peace and order shall be preserved and your rights protected. I expect Warsaw's citizens to undertake that they will commit no hostile action, and trust in the German sense of justice; but as it is known that the enemy is prepared for attacks against Warsaw, the leaders and most prominent citizens will be taken as hostages. With you inhabitants it rests to protect the lives of your fellow-citizens."
The proclamation further demands that citizens should report any knowledge of such attacks. The penalty for negligence is death.

ANOTHER TRAITOR CAPTURED.

August 11, 10.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that the rebel leader Meritz, with a small party of followers, has been arrested in Angola by the Portuguese authorities.

THE LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

August 11, 4.15 a.m.
The latest list of casualties includes the name of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Allenby, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

PEACE TALK IN AMERICA.

August 11, 4.45 a.m.
The New York correspondent of Reuter's states there is now more talk of peace in America than of war. This is attributed to German inspiration. The Hearst newspapers lead the campaign with a full-page editorial, entitled "Let the League of Nations urge the making of peace in Europe."
Officials at Washington remain indifferent, while the New York World, the Herald, the Tribune and other leading journals declare that peace talk is premature, and dwell on the uselessness of Treaty-making with "Scrap-of-Paper" autocrats.

FRESH GERMAN BLUNDER.

August 11, 4.45 a.m.
The Italian newspapers consider that the German peace overtures constitute a fresh German diplomatic blunder, revealing the Empire's internal weakness.
The Italian clerical newsagency asserts that the three American Cardinals, with the approval of the Pope, have taken the initiative with a view to a Peace Congress in Switzerland.

A DUTCH DENIAL.

August 11, 4.45 a.m.
It is semi-officially stated at the Hague that a report which had gained currency in Geneva, that the Queen of the Netherlands had written a letter to the Pope in connection with the restoration of peace, is completely unfounded.

GERMAN FINANCIAL ANXIETY.

August 11, 4.45 a.m.
German anxiety regarding finances is indicated in a semi-official note in the German papers on the 9th inst., declaring that there has been too much speculation in Germany, and that private capitalists and financiers should concentrate on the Empire's vital interests and not direct money to other channels until the third war loan has been secured.

THE AMAZING BRIDE

German Girl and English Husband.

An astonishing story of a German girl's marriage to an Englishman with the object, it was alleged of changing her nationality, was told before Sir John Dickinson at Bow-street, on July 3 when William George Brooks, described as an estate agent, of Crescent road, Woodford, and having an office in Warwick street, W.C., was charged with conspiracy and obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Muir, who prosecuted for the Treasury, asked that only short evidence should be taken, as the police were looking for another man.

The complainant, Emeline Grosman, 23, said she was a native of Alsace, occupying a flat in Shaftesbury-avenue. She had known the prisoner by sight for about a year, but spoke to him for the first time on June 2 in a West End public-house, where the prisoner, who was with a man named Savio, asked her about her nationality. On learning that she was an Alsatian, he said: "If you like you can marry an Englishman, and then you will be an Englishwoman." She said she did not mind, and he replied: "I have got a very nice Englishman for you. She did not ask him who the man was.

Mr. Muir: Did you care who he was?

The witness: I couldn't say whether it made any difference or not.

Was this to be a real marriage? Was the man to live with you or not?—I don't know. Nothing was said about it.

The prisoner, continued the witness, said that the marriage would cost her £15, and it would result in her being allowed to remain in London. At his request she paid him £3 for a marriage licence, and he said he would go to Scotland Yard to see if the Englishman could marry her. Two days later he called at her flat and got another £3 from her, saying the licence had cost £5 and that the Englishman could not marry her under £20.

Next Sunday the prisoner called for her and said that the Englishman was waiting for her outside the Hippodrome. Up to that time he had not said who the man was. Before leaving her flat the witness paid the prisoner £20.

In company with her maid and the prisoner she drove in a taxi to the Hippodrome, and a man then got in the cab. The prisoner said to her: "This is your husband," and gave his name as Samuel Ross. She had seen the man before, but never spoken to him.

They continued the journey to the Registry Office in Brixton-road, where she went through a ceremony of a marriage with Ross. After this they returned to the Hippodrome, where both men left her.

Mr. Muir: Did you ask where Ross was going?—No.

Did you want to know?—No, certainly not.

Have you seen him since?—No. Did he promise to communicate with you?—No.

Or leave you his address?—No. The witness continued that on the following Thursday, the prisoner called at her flat, and at his request she gave him a further £5. He said he had had no considerable trouble, as the marriage took place on a Sunday. After the ceremony the witness took her marriage certificate to Vine-street Police Station, where she is still registered there as an alien enemy. She still passed by her maiden name, as she was told her marriage was not valid.

The accused was remanded, bail being fixed at two sureties in £150 each.

OUTLAWRY AT SEA

Mr. Hurd's Indictment of the Archibald Hurd.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Archibald Hurd has a most damaging indictment of Germany's naval methods in the present war. Hitherto, even in war time, he states, belligerent nations have preserved certain decencies. The Japanese were determined to observe the conventions that an international lawyer accompanied the main fleet at sea; the Navy of Germany, the parvenu among European nations, has ignored international law and abandoned all restraints on its conduct at sea.

Down to comparatively recent times, says the writer, naval opinion throughout the world was, indeed, much exercised on the question of the use of the torpedo, and many British officers not merely regarded it as un-English, but hoped that it would never reach a stage of development seriously to influence naval tactics. Contrast this attitude of mind with that of the German. They began the war by laying mines, or torpedoes, as they would have been described fifty years ago, in the pathway of peaceful commerce, contrary to their pledged word at The Hague, and they have since pursued, exclusively with the aid of torpedo and mine, a course of outrage and brigandage, their shameless acts culminating on May 7 in the massacre of twelve hundred undefended and innocent men, women and children, who were travelling from the United States to this country on board the great *Lusitania*. The excuse has been made that the *Lusitania* was armed and that she was being employed as a transport. Both statements, as American official witnesses have attested, are false; the ship was pursuing her ordinary peace routine. The destruction of this vessel stands out from the background of naval history as the most callous and unprovoked crime of ever committed at sea.

The charge which history will make against the German Navy, argues Mr. Hurd, is that, in reference to seizure or destruction, it has done more than that; it has disregarded all the usual routine of stoppage, visit and search, consented to by precedent, and has acted as a brigand force, destroying everything, enemy and neutral, which has come within striking distance of its submarines. Let it be remembered that one of the contributory causes of the American war was our insistence on the right of visit and search of American ships, involving inconvenience and delay, and the gross affront by Germany of neutral nations in sinking out of hand scores of neutral ships, with much destruction of life, will be appreciated.

Simultaneously with the German campaign on merchant ships the German Navy has been making war on fishermen. Its acts have no parallel in the history of warfare at sea. Mr. Hurd cites two comparatively recent incidents illustrative of the campaign, with the compact which Germany made not with a slop, but with all the nations of the world. After stating the terms agreed at The Hague Convention, he states that the enemy has not only ignored this generally accepted rule, but has killed, with unparalleled callousness, hundreds of fishermen by shell fire, surprise attack by torpedo and by mine.

The acts of the German Navy, the writer maintains, are not acts of piracy in the strict meaning of the term, but of outlawry; they have degraded the German Navy, and in the world's condemnation, the German Government and the inhabitants of

ADJOURNED FOR INSPECTION.

Magistrate to Visit Opium Farm.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese employed at the Government Opium Farm was charged with stealing a small quantity of the drug. Revenue Officer Watt said he caught the man with it in his possession.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended and agreed that it would be as well if his Worship saw the premises, and the case was remanded until Monday morning.

ITALY FOREWARNED.

Grappling With Munitions Problem.

Rome, July 3.—Although Italy only entered the war a little more than a month back, and after a period of ten months' preparation, already the question of further munitions is being seriously considered. Italy has no intention of being caught in the same net which is impeding the progress of the other Allies. Under the direction of the Ministers of Commerce and the Interior all the factories in the large centres of the North are being mobilised on a war basis, so that an unlimited supply of shells and ammunition shall be forthcoming for the army. All the manufacturers have formed a "Consortio" among themselves, agreeing to exchange men and material as required. Other industrial and commercial questions also are receiving the closest attention of the Government.

Owing to the bad weather, the Italian grain and maize crop is reported to be at least 30 per cent. below the average. In order that nothing shall be lost, special arrangements are being made for the harvesting of the crops. For this purpose it is probable that a portion of the recruits from country districts who are at present drilling in the large towns will be sent home for a sufficiently long period to harvest the corn.

On the other hand, the crops in Friuli this year are extremely good, and one of the preoccupations of the commanders in the newly occupied lands is the harvesting of these. The task is difficult, as practically the population throughout the countryside have left to flee.

The new Italian internal war loan, which is unlimited in amount, is progressing satisfactorily. The terms of the loan are almost identical with the terms of the new English War Loan, and it is expected that the Government will be able to raise at least £120,000,000.—*The Observer*.

The German Empire are inevitably involved. The outlaw State—the State which has placed itself beyond the laws of God and man—is served by an outlaw Navy.

The civilized, peaceable nations of the world would sign their death warrant if they condoned such crimes as the sinking of the *Lusitania* and other merchant ships, with the loss altogether of not far short of 1,700 lives; the war on defenceless fishermen, resulting in murder; the bombardment of the seaside resorts, resulting in further murder; the air-raids on undefended towns, causing again loss of life; the use of hospital ships for trapping; the destruction of neutral merchant vessels and their cargoes, and crews in some cases; and the callous disregard of the principle of "humanity after action." Punishment must be exacted in due course, the writer urges in conclusion, not to satisfy any desire for revenge on our part, but to vindicate those "sentiments of humanity and civilisation" which less than a year ago were regarded as a heritage to be handed on to succeeding generations throughout the world as the foundation of a brighter, saner and happier age.—*Observer*.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

(Continued from page 5.)

We have in the Colony two systems of distribution, one under the statute which has been recognised by the Courts and the other Chinese law of inheritance or succession which according to the evidence in and always has been observed by Chinese residents.

Mr. Ross in his very exhaustive and illuminating affidavit says "practically in these matters they solely know and observe, and have always solely known and observed, Chinese law and custom." Nor is it to be believed that a conservative people like the Chinese are in the least likely to abandon their ancient system in a Colony where they are in an enormous majority and which is on soil which was once part of the Chinese Empire. There is, however, nothing to guide us as to the extent to which the Courts have followed these customs. The Appellants argue that they should be applied in this case, the respondents all submit that the statute of Distributions must apply. When however, they come to apply it they are met by endless difficulties and they have to appeal to the *lex domicilii* of the testator which is this very law and custom, to ascertain the different classes to whom they apply that statute, and when they have done that they disagree and none of them produce a system which is likely to be acceptable to or acquiesced in by a Chinese family.

Arguments founded on the case of Goodman's trusts and other such cases were ably put before us, but as I do not think that the statute applies it is not necessary to discuss them. I will next examine the affidavit, particularly those of Mr. Ross and of Mr. Lin Wei Ching, who is president of the High Court of the province of Kwangtung, in order to ascertain the law and custom of China. Shortly stated it is clear from these that China is a polygamous country; that the first wife has precedence, but that the other wives are wives and not merely concubines; that the children of all are legitimate; that the children adopted into the family are in the same position as children by blood, that those adopted out of it lose their right to inherit, and this system of adoption is common; that males inherit to the exclusion of females who also on their marriage cease to be members of the family; that wives principal and secondary are entitled as widows to maintenance so long as they behave themselves properly but are not entitled to any share in the succession. Such being the law which governs Chinese succession it not only seems to me impossible to ascertain under it classes who might take under the Statute of Distributions, but what is more important, it seems impossible to hold that the statute can without oppression be made applicable to a people subject to such a law of inheritance.

From what I have indicated the practice in the Colony appears to have been to apply Chinese law to the devolution of the personality of Chinese and the Statute of Distributions to that of non-Chinese, and unless this is the rule it is clear that there will have to be legislation, as it is manifestly impossible that the legal system of either should apply to the other. But I have come to the conclusion that the practice is in conformity with law for the reasons which I will proceed to give.

The law applied to the Colony is ascertained under sec. 5 of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1873, which says "Such of the laws of England as existed when the Colony obtained a local legislature, that is to say on the 5th April, 1843, shall be in force in the Colony."

(Continued on Second Extra.)

THE KAISER'S OPTIMISM.

There Will be no Winter Campaign.

Paris July 5.—In the *Figaro*, M. Capus notes statements made by a diplomatist of a neutral country who has arrived from Berlin and who passed through Paris yesterday.

The diplomatist said the great event of last week was a speech made by the Emperor on the occasion of a military ceremony.

The Kaiser said the cheers of officers and men were there would be no winter campaign and that the war would be over in October.

"The news of the Emperor's statement causes extraordinary excitement in the capital, for there is no doubt that in both the Army and the nation the possibility of a winter campaign is regarded with veritable anguish," said the diplomatist.

"Germany is, of course, preparing for a winter campaign, as she prepares for all eventualities in the war. In nothing will she be found wanting."

"But," continued the diplomatist, "what is certain, and in my opinion entirely in your favour, is the terror more or less visible, yet deep rooted in all classes of society, of a winter campaign."

"It may be stated that Germany to avoid it will between now and the autumn make a supreme maximum effort."

"In spite of her immense strength, I do not think her capable of resisting unless good conditions return to the scene in Russia towards the end of the summer, especially considering that then the British effort will have an added intensity."

"The German offensive will, therefore, in all probability be furious and general on your front. Successful resistance on your part will have incalculable consequences, since it will perhaps be the last effort of Germany, which will thus be broken."

Press Association War Special.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL MAILS.

Violation of Hague Convention.

The following notice was on July 5 issued by the Foreign Office for publication:—

Letters bearing the German Censorship label, which have been received in England, have established beyond doubt the fact that when the Swedish mail steamers Bjorn and Thorsten were captured by the Germans the closed mail bags from Russia and Sweden which were on board were opened and the contents subjected to censorship by the German authorities.

This action was in direct contravention of Article I. of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, of which Germany was one of the signatories, and in which it is laid down that:—

"The postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, whatever its official or private character, found at sea on board a neutral or enemy ship is inviolable."

It is desirable that the circumstances of the violation of these mail bags should be generally known in view of the fact that wide publicity has been given to statements emanating from German sources to the effect that they were returned to the Swedish postal authorities unopened.

10-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Indian Motor Cycle, big twin 1913, excellent running order. Cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box "A" of Hongkong Telegraph.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 12, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

BRITISH PATROL BOAT SUNK.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER BLOWN UP.

August 11, 9.20 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the small patrol boat Ramsey, commanded by Lieut. H. Reby, was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Meteor on the 8th instant in the North Sea. Four officers and 39 men were saved.

The Meteor was subsequently sighted by a British squadron of cruisers and the Commander realizing that escape was impossible, ordered the crew to abandon the vessel, and blew her up.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LITTLE DOING.

August 11, 5.15 p.m.
A Pa is communique says that the day has been without feature, except for a German abortive attack at Sanchez, and a most violent German bombardment in Argentine.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

Continued from Extra.

in force in the Colony, except so far as the said laws are inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants and except so far as they have been modified by cases passed by the said Legislature. In the case of *Belilia v. Ng Li Shi* reported in the *Daily Press* of the 26th January 1893, Fielding, Clarke, Chief Justice, for reasons in which I concur held that this section being a re-enactment of earlier legislation must be construed to mean that the local circumstances must mean the circumstances of the Colony on the 5th April, 1843, it is necessary therefore to look closely into the circumstances of the Colony at the time. By the treaty of Nanking, signed on the 26th June 1842, the island of Hongkong was ceded by the Emperor of China to Queen Victoria to be governed by such laws as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct. Notwithstanding what fell from the learned Chief Justice in the case of *Metty v. Chan U Chi* that Hongkong must, so far as was material, be considered as unsettled at the time of cession, I have no doubt that the island was prior to its cession part of the dominions of the Emperor of China and that its inhabitants were subject to Chinese law and custom, which they observed in reference to succession as well as in other matters. If proof of this were needed, though the proposition is self evident, we have it in the proclamation of Captain Elliot made in view of the cession of the island, which contains these words, "the natives of the island of Hongkong and all natives of China resorting thereto shall be governed according to the laws and customs of China every description of torture excepted," and a similar proclamation was made in Chinese to the inhabitants. In this latter proclamation provision is made for the interim government of the natives pending Her Majesty's further pleasure through the heads of villages and for other matters, and it is suggested that this is all. But I think it is more far reaching than that in its scope; it announces the change of allegiance to the inhabitants and then guarantees their protection and "they are further secured in

the free exercise of their religious rites, ceremonies and social customs, and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interest." It has been claimed and I think with some point, that whereas the words "pending Her Majesty's further pleasure" are applied to the interim arrangements, they do not appear in this last quoted clause. The words "the exercise of their lawful private property and interest" would clearly cover succession to property and it would seem from Mr. Rose's affidavit that they were in practice interpreted by the Chinese resident in the Colony, whether natives or subjects of the Emperor of China; and though the existing tenure of land was changed to the tenure under Crown lease there is nothing in such change to affect the assurance to the Chinese given in the above quoted proclamation. I now return to the first of the two proclamations I have quoted, and I find that besides that part which deals with Chinese customs a further paragraph proclaiming that "foreigners" residing in or resorting to the island of Hongkong, shall enjoy full security and protection, according to the principles and practice of British law." Though these two parts of the proclamation are made "pending Her Majesty's further pleasure" they show that the existence of two systems of law as applied to two different classes was contemplated from the beginning.

Mr Henry Jenkins at page 8 of his book "British rule and jurisdiction beyond the seas" says "In a conquered or ceded colony, the law existing before the conquest or cession is usually presumed to continue until altered, and therefore forms the common law. But it is necessarily affected by the introduction of the law of the conqueror as regards administration, appellate jurisdiction and so on." Moreover any law contrary to the fundamental principles of English law, e.g. torture, banishment, or slavery are *ipso facto* abrogated." The proclamation seems to be strictly in accordance with this view of the law. The common law of the Chinese is preserved, torture which was prevalent was excepted, and the foreigner is excepted from the common law of China and subjected to "British law."

Her Majesty had always inherent in her the right to change the law, as indeed the proclamation is careful to announce, and the only question remaining is whether this was done by the Supreme Court Ordinance, the provisions of which I have referred to. It is perfectly clear that Statute of distributions would not apply to a Chinese family, and therefore it could not have been made the law of the Colony unless its operation was confined to non-Chinese. This was in fact what seems to have been done, the common law of China was secured to the Chinese inhabitants as it had existed prior to the cession and the Supreme Court Ordinance then proceeded to apply to the rest of the people the law which had been granted them by proclamation and which was in this case the Statute of distributions. I deduce this from the proclamations, the evidence that we have of the practice of the Supreme Court and of the Chinese residents and from the Ordinance No. 1 of 1857. I have already expressed my view of the exception to the application of the Act to amend the Statute of distributions made by that Ordinance and I need not repeat it. It is clear that that exception recognizes Chinese law and custom to be still the law governing Chinese succession in the Colony, for there is only one Chinese law and there are no local customs varying it, and it must apply to this in default of any other. But the enactment of the Ordinance seems to me to do more, it recognizes the application of the statute in the Colony, for, if the statute had not been applied, it clearly would be unnecessary to apply a statute amending it. We thus have an enactment sixteen years after the proclamation and thirteen years after the first Supreme Court Ordinance, recognizing the existence of a system of law in the Colony which I have endeavored to show was in fact set up by the Legislature at the beginning. This tacit recognition of the existence of a practice which at that time had existed for some sixteen years confirms me in my view of what the Legislature intended and in fact did, when under the circumstances existing in the Colony it provided for two laws of succession side by side.

The result is that this appeal must be allowed, and the words "in accordance with Chinese law and custom" be inserted as prayed, the Chinese law and custom in this case being that which applied to this part of China in 1843, and which doubtless is that set out in the affidavit of Mr. Li Wei Chang and Mr. Rose.

There is a small amount of pure personality in this case about which there is no dispute. It goes by the *lex domicilii* which in this case is the same law as the *lex loci*.

I think that all parties should have their costs out of the estate. The Chief Justice:—This appeal raises the question whether in the case of intestacy the right of succession by Chinese to leasehold property in the Colony is governed by Chinese laws and customs. The question which is one of great importance to the Chinese community, who constitute the great majority of our inhabitants, has apparently never received the consideration of the courts until the recent case of *Lau Leung Shi v. Li Po Tain* G. H. K. L. R. 149, when the subject received only scant recognition. It was only a subsidiary point in the case and there was not, we are informed by Mr. Potter, who was counsel in the case, any argument adduced as to the inapplicability of the English Statute to Chinese custom. The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott however, as a fact held that the *lex loci* governs the devolution of immovable property in the case of intestacy and following certain English authorities he held that leaseholds being

immovables they must descend according to the Statute of Distributions; and this view was concurred in by Gompertz J. The same point was raised before me in chambers on originating summons, and I was with the object of obtaining a decision of the Appeal Court upon it. Certain authorities were cited in support of the appellant's contention, but in view of the decision of the Full Court in the case referred to, I considered myself bound by it, and without indicating any opinion I disallowed the application. Hence this appeal.

Now it is, I think, common ground to all parties in this appeal that the *ex loci* governs the devolution of leaseholds and the question is, what is the *lex loci*, having regard to the laws and customs existing in the colony?

We were referred to the proclamation issued in 1841 at the time of the cession of the island to the British Crown. The first proclamation is by Capt. Elliott, "the Chief Superintendent of Trade and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China." It declared that "pending Her Majesty's pleasure the natives of the Island of Hongkong and all natives of China thereto resorting shall be governed according to the laws and customs of China, every description of torture excepted" and further that "pending Her Majesty's pleasure our British subjects and foreigners residing in or resorting to the Island of Hongkong shall enjoy full security and protection according to the principles and practice of English law."

The second is a proclamation issued at the same time to the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong by which the inhabitants are secured "in the free exercise of the religious rites, ceremonies and social customs," and they are to be governed "pending Her Majesty's further pleasure according to the laws, customs and usages of the Chinese (every description of torture excepted)."

It is therefore clear that at the cession of the island to the British Crown express reservation was made on behalf of the Sovereign, in so far as Chinese were concerned, of the laws and customs of China, whilst extending to British subjects and foreigners security and protection according to the practice and principles of the British law; thus recognizing a dual prospective system of law in the Colony.

Now by the Supreme Court Ordinance 1873 section 3, (which re-enacted the old ordinance of 2 of 1846, read with 6 of 1846) "Such of the laws of England as existed when the Colony obtained a local legislature, that is to say of April 5 1843, shall be in force in the Colony except so far as the said laws are inapplicable to the local circumstances of the colony or of its inhabitants and except so far as they have been modified by the laws passed by the said Legislature." The question is whether the Statute of Distributions which governs in England the succession to leaseholds in cases of intestacy is applicable to local circumstances of this Colony and its inhabitants. I may observe that I entirely agree with Fielding J. C. J. in *Belilia* case, for the reasons which he gave that the local circumstances mean those in existence on April 5 1843.

Two further questions arise (a) Can it be so applied that the next-of-kin may be ascertained by Chinese family law? (b) If it is inapplicable owing to Chinese family law and customs, can it operate in the case of succession to leaseholds by other than Chinese inhabitants and if not, what law governs such succession? Interesting evidence has been laid before us by gentlemen who may fully claim to have expert knowledge of Chinese law and customs which demonstrates what is, in fact common knowledge, that polygamy is expressly recognized

by Chinese law, that the children of the principal wife (T'ai) and those of the secondary wife or concubine (T'ei) are treated alike as lawful children and that an adopted son is treated in all respects as if he were the natural and lawful son of the person to whom he is adopted.

Now a law which permits polygamy, recognizes the rights of the issue of such marriages, and gives an equal status to an adopted son, is clearly so much at variance with the English law relating to marriage, succession and next of kin, as to demonstrate the utter inapplicability of the Statute of Distributions to Chinese succession.

But it is said in the authority of *In re Goodman's trusts* 17 C.D. 266 that the Statute of Distributions is not a Statute for Englishmen only, but for all persons and that the proper law to be applied in determining kindred is the international law adopted by the community of states; and we are asked to apply the *lex domicilii*, that is the law of China, in so far as the status or legitimacy of children is concerned. Mr. Pollock invites us to recognize the children of polygamous marriages, but not so the mothers of those children or the adopted sons both classes being inconsistent with the Statute of Distributions. Mr. Alabaster on the other hand declined to recognize the exclusion of concubines or adopted children. Whilst Mr. Jenkins assumed an attitude of neutrality on some issues but put in a strong claim for the recognition of the issue of polygamous marriages.

Apart altogether from certain obvious principles which govern the construction and application of English law the diversity of views expressed by Counsel demonstrate the impossibility of applying the English law to the Chinese family system and to do so would in my opinion not only violate the assurance of the Sovereign contained in the Proclamations I have alluded to but would improperly override the Chinese family law which in its essential objects, i.e. the carrying on the family succession and the ancestral worship is all important in the view of the Chinese.

I may further refer in regard to the question of the applicability of the English Act to polygamous marriages as recognized by Chinese customs to the cases cited, which show that no union will be recognized in our Courts which are in conflict with those generally recognized in Christendom. Hyde v. Hyde 1 P. and D. 130; *Re Bethel* 33 O.D. 220; *Brinkley v. Attorney General* (1890) 15 P.D. 7. Lord Hannen said "a marriage which is not that of one man and one woman, to the exclusion of all others, though it may pass by the name of a marriage, is not the status which the English law contemplates when dealing with the subject of marriage." And in *Brook v. Brook* 9 H.L. Cases 193 Lord Campbell L.O. said "No Christian country would recognize polygamy or incestuous marriages."

Well then we have express statutory reservation of Chinese customs and usages in Ordinance No. 1 of 1857 passed some 16 years after the occupation of the Colony. This Ordinance extended to the Colony the Imperial Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 94 "except in so far as it may be deemed to affect the customs or usages of Chinese people, touching the distribution of the personal estate of Chinese persons dying intestate." That Act was passed to create a uniform administration of intestate estates by abolishing certain special customs concerning the distribution of personal estate of intestates in London, York and "certain other places." These customs had been reserved under the Act of Charles II.

Considerable argument took place as to the object of applying

this Act to Hongkong. One fact is obvious that his Colony could not have come within the purview of the words "other places" in the Act of Charles II because at that time Hongkong was not a British Possession. Possibly the explanation is that the ancient customs affecting London York and other places which had been abolished under the Act 19 and 20 Vict. c. 94 affected the persons concerned, wherever they were, and the Legislature considered that the abolition of the special customs concerning the distribution of personal estate "in certain other places" may possibly operate as regards Chinese customs in Hongkong. I hardly think it is necessary to pursue the reasons, apparently conjectural, which caused the Act to be brought into force here; but what is important is the fact that the legislature in express terms preserved the customs and usages of Chinese people in the distribution of the personal estate of Chinese persons dying intestate, which had received distinct recognition in the language of the Proclamations at the time of the cession of the island; and of which the Legislature may I think be presumed to have taken full cognizance. So far we can rightly call the Ordinance in aid in the solution of the subject in question and it is not necessary to go further.

Now as regards the judgment of Gompertz J. in *Lau Leung Shi's* case I agree with the remarks of the learned President and will add nothing. I can see no justification for placing such a limitation on the words "personal estate," and I cannot agree that personal estate in the Ordinance has no reference to immovables.

There was a suggestion in argument that as leaseholds had no existence in the Colony in 1843 and were in fact a creation of the British Government, the preservation of the law as to Chinese customs could have no relation to leaseholds. The suggestion is I think fallacious. What is preserved are the customs relating to the succession to personal estate and this includes leaseholds.

The questions which I have elaborated should in my opinion be answered as follows:—

We have express sanction for the recognition of the dual system of law both in the Proclamations and in Ordinance 1 of 1857. Further Chinese customs are expressly recognized in a number of local Ordinances vide the following Ordinances 7 of 1875, 10 of 1905, 15 of 1908, 34 of 1910, 42 of 1912. A perusal of the laws of the Colony taken collectively shows that the object has been to establish in a British Colony a system of British jurisprudence in so far as it is not inconsistent with Chinese usage and custom. With these authorities before us I think we shall be giving effect to the intention of the Legislature in holding that the Statute of Distributions cannot be applied to meet Chinese family law and customs and so far as it is inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony. That succession in the case of Chinese is governed by the aboriginal law i.e. the laws or customs in force in that part of China of which Hongkong formed an integral part before the cession to Great Britain.

Further that succession to the property in question by other than Chinese subjects is governed by the Statute of Distributions.

The Appeal must be allowed; I agree as to costs payable as between solicitor and client.

I am sure we desire to express our indebtedness to Counsel on all sides for their assistance in the solution of this interesting question.

Up to the Minute.
The following quotations arrived too late for insertion on page 4.—
Shanghai Dock Tis. 60 1/4 sales; Tis. 60 sales and buyers at Tis. 60.

THE HONGKONG INVESTORS' HAND- BOOK.

Useful Publication by Local Man.

We have received "The Hongkong Investors' Handbook"—an exceedingly useful little compilation by Mr. W. G. Worcester, and one that should commend itself to all those who are interested in local stocks and shares. The handbook gives a complete list of all the various Hongkong undertakings, with particulars as to capital, directorship, etc., and draws attention to some interesting comparisons in the dividends paid from year to year.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Guards.
(Central Police Station) 9.45 p.m.—Details for Guard duties for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 12th to 15th, are as published on August 11th/12th, except that Serjt-Major Roylance will act as O. O. Guard on Saturday, the 14th.

Monday, August 16th.—British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Chinese 1 Serjt. and 7 men, Indian 7 men.

Detachments Guard.
The 11 men of No. 3 Platoon and the 10 men of No. 4 Platoon of the Chinese Co., absent from Parade without leave on Tuesday, Aug. 10th, will report for Guard duties at 9.45 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst. The Platoon Commanders will also attend, and will hand to the O. O. Guard the names of the men concerned.

Wong Yik Chee and Chan Pui Sun, having reported late for Guard duties on the 11th inst. will report themselves at the Charge-Room at 8.30 p.m. sharp when next on duty.

Portuguese Co.
Platoon Commanders of the Portuguese Co., are hereby requested to once send a list of their backward men and recruits to Crown Sergeant C. M. Alves who is responsible to send same in to the D. S. P. on Friday, the 13th inst. before noon.

DAY BY DAY.

Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.
An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Royal Hongkong G. C. Club will be held at the club house, Happy Valley, tomorrow at 5.30.

A Singapore Engagement.
A marriage had been arranged and will take place at Singapore, on September 4 between Harry Norman Winter of Malacca and Grace Evaquilina, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sheffield, of Singapore; formerly of Hongkong.

Harbour Office.
Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Land Sergeant E. G. Dyke, charged Fong Yat boatman with unlawfully making fast her boat to the s.s. K. J. Mara whilst under way in the Harbour on the 11th inst. Defendant was fined \$30.

Property Sale.
At the salerooms of Mr. G. P. Lamport, this afternoon, property situated at No. 15 Bonham Strand West and 215 Wing Lok Street, were sold at the high price of \$72,400. There was a record attendance and bidding was brisk, the opening bid being \$40,000. The purchaser was Mr. Yeung Sui W. n. r.

Kowloon Cricket Club.
The members of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be "At Home" to the friends on Saturday afternoon at 4.30. Kowloon "A" Team, winners of the Tennis League, will play a team representing the "Rest." Mrs. Forsyth has kindly promised to present the shield and prizes won the Kowloon Cricket Club Tournament.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

HONOUR FOR SIR F.H. MAY
K.C.M.G.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin was held yesterday, June 30th, for the purpose of conferring degrees in Arts, Music, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Theology, says the Irish Times of July 1.

At a few minutes to one o'clock the great bell of the College began to toll, and shortly afterwards the procession of members of the Senate filed into the College Theatre. The Caput of the University consisted of the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, and the Senior Master non-Regent (John Isaac Beare, M.A., F.T.O.D.). Amongst the members of the Staff present were:—Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., S.F.T.O.D. (Registrar); George Lambert Cathart, M.A., S.F.T.O.D. (Bursar); Wm. Snow Burnside, Sc. D., S.F.T.O.D. (Senior Dean and Catechist); Louis Claude Forster, Litt. D., S.F.T.O.D. (Auditor); Wm. Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D., S.F.T.O.D. (Senior Lecturer); Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.O.D. (Junior Bursar); Wm. Alexander Golliger, Litt. D., F.T.O.D. (Junior Dean); Robert Wm. Tate, M.A., F.T.O.D. (Public Orator); Edw. Parnall Culverwell, M.A., F.T.O.D. (Senior Proctor); Arthur Aston Luce, M.A., F.T.O.D. (Junior Proctor); James Maxwell Henry, M.A., F.T.O.D. Among the Professors on the platform were—James Little, M.D. (Regius Professor of Medicine); Sir Charles Ball, M.D. (Regius Professor of Surgery); Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D. (Registrar of the Medical School); Sydney Young, Sc.D.; John Joly, Sc.D.; Henry Mackintosh, M.A.; Newport John Davis White, D.D. (Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity); Charles Francis Baastable, LL.D. (Regius Professor of Law); Thomas Alexander M.A.; James Thomas Jackson, M.A.; Percy Buck, M.A., Mus. Doc. (Professor of Music); Charles Henry Miller, M.A. (Assistant Registrar); Miss Lucy Gwynn (Lady Registrar).

The Examination Hall was filled with a large number of students and their friends, several of the candidates for Degrees were dressed in khaki and received loud applause on being presented by the Senior Proctor to the Vice-Chancellor.

Honorary Degree.

One Honorary Degree was granted by the Senate in Abrentia, the Public Orator addressing the assembly in a Latin speech, a translation of which here follows:—I commend to you an illustrious member of an illustrious family, the Honourable, Sir Francis Henry May, one whom his distinguished ancestry, no less than his own peculiar merit, renders eminently worthy to receive to-day the honour of our purple. His father, as we all know, devoted himself with such success to the study of literature at Cambridge that while quite a young man he was elected a Fellow of his College; and in later years, raised by his labours at the Bar to the highest dignities, he crowned a brilliant career of distinction by elevation to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Nor can we doubt that the son from his youth up determined to keep his father's eminent example ever before his eyes; from laying with great success the first foundations of his scholarship at Harrow, he applied himself in these halls to the study of Greek, Latin, and Modern Literature with such diligence that he easily carried off the highest prizes. Further, even in those early days, his sterling qualities of heart and the charm of his manner endeared him to all that it would have been hard to find anyone more regular both with seniors and contemporaries. On leaving College, he was elected by competitive examination to an important post in our Colonial Service, and sailed about thirty years ago for the distant island of Hong Kong, in the government of which he has from the first taken a

THE TRONOH MINES LIMITED.

Output and Estimated Profits.

Output	Estimated Value	Expenses
131 tons	£11,700	8,200
129 "	11,800	8,400
150 "	14,500	9,200
147 "	14,800	9,350
172 "	16,750	10,520
165 "	16,450	10,040
894 tons, Less, 46,730	£85,800	£55,770
		£ 6,410.

Estimated Profits...
Total £30,030 January to June 1915.

COMMERCIAL SHIPBUILDING IN GERMANY.

Commercial shipbuilding in Germany is proceeding slowly. From the latest advices to hand it appears that at Emden the Nordseewerke have launched for the German Levant Line the steamer Darindje, of 5,700 tons deadweight, length 354 1-3 feet, breadth 49 1-4 feet, horsepower 1500, speed 10 knots. The Bremer Vulkan have launched a new boat for the Woermann Line, Hamburg, which lost the greater part of its fleet through capture at the beginning of the war. J. Friedrichs & Co., Emswarden, have launched the cargo and passenger steamer Wolfram for the Hamburg-Bremer-Afrika Line; length 420 1-2 feet, breadth 55 feet, depth 23 feet, deadweight 9,800 tons, horsepower 6200, four boilers. The Unterweser Shipyards have launched a tank steamer for the Imperial navy.

LATEST SHIPPNIG NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P.M.S. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVENUE from Middlesbrough, Leith and London left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 17th instant.

prominent part. It is well known that he was decorated for his services during a terrible outbreak of plague, that he was subsequently elected a member of the Legislative Council, and that he displayed in that capacity such remarkable industry, ability, and firmness that he was five times chosen to take the place of the Governor while he was absent. But I have said enough. Was ever brilliant career more worthily crowned than his, when some three years ago he was appointed full Governor of the Colony? Moreover, he has lately been appointed Chancellor of the University established in the island, and shows by his untiring interest therein how great is his zeal for the cause of literature and learning, and this high position which he holds unites to us our sister in the East by the closest bonds of affection. Such, then, as you see, is the devotion with which he labours in all departments of the public service; and if his many official duties do not permit him to be present in person with us here to-day, it will soon, we hope, be our good fortune once more heartily to welcome our old friend in all the pride of those high distinctions whereby we are honoured no less than he. I therefore commend to you with confidence Sir Francis Henry May, calling on you to bestow on him to-day, though absent, our highest academic honour.

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER TO LORD KITCHENER'S CALL?

300,000 MEN WANTED NOW!!!

WAR OFFICE
WHITEHALL
S.W.

I have said that I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come and I now call for 300,000 recruits to form new armies.

Those who are engaged on the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal.

KITCHENER.

THERE is only one reply that our King and Country expect from every man who is between 19 and 40 years of age and physically fit. That is to Offer your Services to the Empire.

WHY NOT VOLUNTEER TO-DAY?

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 22—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhouse.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauvege taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marcellines.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Antwerp.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle at Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odesa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,000,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgium. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesoudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgium.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Dvura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borchgrevink resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givenchy and Cambray.

Jan. 31—Germans inaugurate submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Mamel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Anderson C E Knight O C
Bunn Mr & Mrs R D Knight W E
Bain H M RAY Lonsdale S
Belling J H McMurphy D
Bailon C O Markham B
Bouman G O Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Bull Mr & Mrs J E Mehta B K
Bourke Mrs K M McNeill L D
Byrne Capt G Minges F D
Cheatham H Neighbour W R
D'Almada Castro O Ormiston J
Mr & Mrs Poll D
D'Almada Castro O Pitcher A J
Miss Ray, Miss F
Duffy Miss M E Riddick Capt
Davis Mr & Mrs F Robinson Mrs A.
Eastman Mrs E D Rolfe Capt P H
Ehrenfels H C Sallege Mr & Mrs E
French Capt & Mrs Sawyer F M
Gibb J Sheldon L L
Gould Mr & Mrs J G Simpson Capt H
Gibb J Smith J G
Guilbourn V Smith Mrs A G
Goodrich O L Sorby V
Halla Mr & Mrs B Square Miss A
Hall Mr & Mrs M A Smith E E
Hawes Mr & Mrs G V Wall F A
Hesse A White F W
Hewitt Hon M E A Wilkie J
Hodge W J Wilkie Mrs C M
Hussey Capt L Woerner Mr & Mrs
Ingham R N
Joseph E M Woerner Master J J
Joseph S M Wood G G
Jones M T Wood Mrs R F

Grand Hotel.

Allan Mr & Mrs Lobo L
Anker J C Lobo P J
Collins H Lowden R
Craw A B Oden T
Dunlop A Parry F F H
Le Du R Reynolds C W
Grant J Robertson D
James B Rooze F G
Johannson W Smith J
Johnson C Thorpe H F
Kleiver A Todd G W
Lour G W Wade V D
Lockey W H Wright S H

Carlton Hotel.

Bryson Dr & Mrs P Jackson Mr & Mrs
Campbell J P Jones L D
Copley N O Laidgate Miss F
Copley C O Melver
Davis Mr & Mrs Meek Thomas
Edwards Key & Mrs Nicoll W V
A J T Soga V
Fry Mr & Mrs child Fordy Mr & Mrs G G
Firth E O H Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Fisher W C Thom Wm
Gordon Mrs Thomson J Mc N
Hall Mr & Mrs Thomson E J
Hosbail Dr J

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R Jackson Mr & Mrs W
Beale Mrs Jones J
Black A Lee W D
Budge W Lennox Capt & Mrs
Chang Mr & Mrs T Lennox
Chambers Mr & Mrs Montgomery Mr & Mrs
Cleary C de Murphy H
Cooke F L Nakai R
Cooke Miss J F Newman Mr & Mrs
Cooke Master C de Newman Mr & Mrs
J P Pasmore Mrs W C
Course A Pearman H C
Duckworth F F Phillips A A
Dutton Mr & Mrs G Soper J
A Ramsay Mrs R A
Elson W T Raymond
Fotheringham Capt Richardson Mr & Mrs
Foy Mrs A Sylvester Mrs S
Eric C Tanso H
Fry A Thornton H
Gee Mr & Mrs Tourant Mrs EL
Gregory T M Tuda S
Grieve E Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs Mrs J H
Hassimoti F R Wilson R W
Hayman H Young J
Hosbail A

Kingsclere Hotel.

Fielder B E Rawlinson R J
Fletcher Miss D Robertson Mr & Mrs
Forbes Mr & Mrs Mrs J
Forbes A Sachse Mrs G
Fulder B E Sheldon Mr & Mrs
Bardman A R D
Haggeworth Shields A L
Logan V Slinger Mr & Mrs E
Lodrig J H van G J Perry Burn
Nixon F C Wilson M

Peak Hotel.

Amory R St Jones Lee
Anderson Mrs Johns Mrs T J R
Arnott Mrs Leighton E
Bacon Rev & Mrs Kelly Rev & Mrs J
Beath Mrs F
Bell Mrs W H Elkie Mrs
Bowdler Mrs MacChaplin Miss
Carmichael Mr & Mrs Leavell Dr & Mrs
Mrs H F Marriott Mrs
Cartwright H A Mitchell Mrs
Campbell Mrs W M Mrs V
Cary F W Moss Mr & Mrs DE
Casull Mr & Mrs D Oliveanna Mrs
O Perkins T L
Dorcas Miss Fritts Mrs
Dunlop A R Major R E
Darling Col R E Balphs Mr & Mrs
Falcone Major Raynolds Mrs
Fuller Dennis Ross C P
Fulton Mr & Mrs Sinclair A
Fulton Mrs Scott G
Fulton H Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Griffin Miss Smith Mrs & Mrs A F
Gubby Smith Miss M
Hale Mr & Mrs A Stewart Capt & Mrs
Hansen W J Tidell G
Hind B A Trahan J A Mr & Mrs
Hogg Mrs Vandon Col Mr & Mrs
Howard Misses Mrs
Hammond Capt & Mrs
Mrs Ventris Maj. Gen.
Hawkins Mrs Wilcox Miss

U20 sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8—Prince Etzel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9—Germans assume liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstrations at Genoa.

NOTICES.

G. R.
NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desirous to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at "Sebattik or Sandakan" (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT"
SAVON EXTRA FIN.
(CAT) MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP.

MESSRS. O. FERRIER & CO., the proprietors and manufacturers of this well-known perfumed soap, have ascertained that soap made by other manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "LE PETIT CHAT" mark belonging to MESSRS. O. FERRIER & CO. Such manufacturers are warned that MESSRS. O. FERRIER & CO. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.

All merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "LE PETIT CHAT" mark of MESSRS. O. FERRIER & CO. The sole representative of MESSRS. O. FERRIER & CO. in Hongkong is MR. R. NEGRE of the firm of L. NEGRE, 93 RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, MARSEILLES.

April 10—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies.

Official statement as to ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

April 11—German Socialists issue peace pamphlets; Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12—New York Herald demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passports.

April 13—Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14—H.M.S. Bonard steams ten miles up the Dardanelles. Fatle Zeppelin raid on Northumbrian coast.

April 15—Dutch s.s. Katwyk torpedoed without notice.

April 18—E. 15 runs ashore in the Dardanelles; officers and men made prisoners.

April 19—Austria's request for food-stuffs to be allowed to pass through Italy refused.

NOTICE

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on His behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons. NOW THEREFORE I His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announce as follows:—

- (1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meanings as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.
- (2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.
- (3) Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.
- (4) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.
- (5) Any person being the lessor of any land, buildings, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.
- (6) Any person being at the date of this licence in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.
- (7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the fittings necessary therefor to an enemy, and an enemy person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.
- (8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.
- (9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof. Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desirous to do so is permitted to consult, and obtain treatment from, an enemy practising medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, 15th July, 1915.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames . . . \$2.20 per 100
No. 9 . . . 2.80 "
" 6 . . . 3.00 "
" 4 . . . 4.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and in the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

-PHOTOGRAPH-

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of The Flood, Monk-Head Hill, Wuchow, July, 1915.

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NOTICES

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PATHAN,"

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed.

Agents,
DE WILKES & Co., Ltd.

COMMERCIAL.

Tea.
Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular dated June 24 states:—China: Arrivals. Ceylon: Arrivals with 1,897 pkgs. Privately—The market shows little or no change, but prices remain firm especially for common leaf. Java.—Offerings during the week, 9,606 pkgs., against 4,118 pkgs. last year; total from January 1 to date, 103,141 pkgs. against 128,023 pkgs. last year. In sympathy with other growths the market is active and steady. The average for the whole sale on garden account is 11½d. per lb., compared with 8½d. per lb. a year ago. We are indebted to the Vereiniging "The Export Bureau" of Batavia for the January-April, 1915, export figures, showing distribution of Java crop to that date:—Jan.-April to Holland, 12,164,788 half-kilos; England, 3,359,080; Russia, 4,339,230; Australia, 1,910,844; Canada and America, 230,238; Singapore, 120,620; other ports, 933,368; total, 28,167,774 half-kilos, against 24,133,570 half-kilos last year. The somewhat larger supply of 10,063 packages of Indian was offered at the auctions on 28th inst., chiefly consisting of new seasons, which again met with a good demand, and full to dealer prices were obtained, most noticeably in teas from 1s. to 1s. 6d. At the auctions on 29th inst. the larger supply of 36,728 packages Ceylon was offered, and although quality shows a further slight falling off, a good demand prevailed, last week's prices being fully maintained.

American Cotton Crop.

The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle, in its annual report on the growing cotton crop, says every State shows a falling off in the area planted, with an aggregate of 35,100,000 acres, a decrease of 4,288,000 acres, or 10.86 per cent. Prices being higher during the planting season than they had been, a larger area was put under seed than was at first contemplated. There has been a decided decrease in the use of fertilizers in the older States, which will have considerable bearing upon production. Owing to the success of experiments in the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, the area under this seed has not been reduced this season.

Shanghai Tramways.

(Foreign Settlement.)
Shanghai, August 2, 1915.—The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of July, 1915, and for seven months ended July 31, 1915, with figures for the corresponding periods last year.

Gross Receipts, 112,058.53 113,758.87
Loss by currency depreciation 30,489.20 27,998.41

Effective Receipts, 82,168.64 85,760.46

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 28.71% 26.25%
Car Miles run 280,050 313,680
Passengers carried 5,041,486 5,058,861

7 months ended July 31, 1915. 7 months ended July 31, 1914.

Gross Receipts, 745,986.74 750,001.81
Loss by currency depreciation 109,487.56 175,279.98

Effective Receipts 546,499.18 574,721.85

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 28.56% 24.76%
Car Miles run 1,905,519 1,915,801
Passengers carried 32,713,966 31,482,225

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLING SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May.	1915. Lowest, 14th May.	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$845	20,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845	790	£2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	377 1/2	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	377 1/2	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	169 1/2	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	935	12,100	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	935	855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	157 1/2	20,000	\$00	20	160 July	140 Oct.	157 1/2	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	400	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	400	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	40 cts. b. x the re-	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	67 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	153 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	88 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	89 1/2	82 1/2	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	130	20,000	\$100	all	96 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	144	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	4	200,000	\$1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/-	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	178	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	75	20,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	58	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	57 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92	38,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	116	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	630	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	140	6,000	\$50	20	48 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	112 1/2	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106 1/2	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	172	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	171	10,000	\$50	all	158 July	25 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	74.40	15,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	74.40	70	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	14.60	10,000	\$10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	14.60	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
K'loon Kung Mow	87 1/2	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 1/2	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	1101	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	66	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10	10,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	84.15	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	8.70	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.70	40,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34	40,000	\$10	all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	34	30	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	145 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	144 1/2	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	30	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	29 1/2	25	\$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.20	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.28 1/2	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares. for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	13 1/2 June	10	9	80 cts.
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	80	50,000	\$10	all	53 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Jan.	81	80	None
Philippines Ltd.	84	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	\$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	85	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	120	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3.00 b. x div.	20,000	\$5	all	500 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	6.30	90,000	\$10	all	84 April	6.80 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 12 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 12th.

Selling.
T/T 1/9 1/8
Demand 1/9 3/16
30 d/s 1/9 1/4
60 d/s 1/9 5/16
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight 75 1/2
T/T Singapore 75 1/2
T/T Japan 86 1/2
T/T India 133 1/4
Demand India 133 1/4

T/T Bombay 139 1/2
Demand Bombay 139 1/2
T/T Calcutta 139 1/2
Demand Calcutta 139 1/2
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 42 1/4
Demand New York 42 1/4
T/T Java 106
T/T Marks Nom.
Demand Germany 237
T/T France 237
Demand Paris 237

On Haiphong 9 % prem.
On Saigon 8 1/2 %
On Bangkok 8 1/4 %
Buying.
4 m/s. L/C 1/9 3/4
4 m/s. D.P. 1/9 7/8
6 m/s. L/C 1/10
30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
14 m/s. France 248
6 m/s. France 253

Gold Leaf per tael \$58.90
Sovereign \$11.20 nom.
Bar Silver ready \$22 9/16
forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per 100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20 3/8
Chinese 10 \$20 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 5/8
Hongkong 10 \$9 5/8

NOTICE

A "NUTRAL" BEER.



NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

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NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES

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DONNELLY AND WHYTE,

TEL. 636

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOREA. YOKOHAMACAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,120,000(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESStransacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-
ed and FIXED DEPOSITSreceived at rates to be ascertain-
ed on application.N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, YokohamaAgencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, YokohamaInterest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits accepted for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-
ed and FIXED DEPOSITS re-
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.Wm. DICKSON,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication.)The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$13,000,000Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shullim.CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

